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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

30,449

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 10-11, 1981

Established 1887

## Complications Slow Reagan Team's Running Start

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the immediate aftermath of the election, the steady reeling of the Reagan camp was a far cry from the new administration's "ground running" on the day it took office. But as inauguration day approaches, the complexities of the issues facing the new government have been revealed by a series of delays.

The testimony of the performance of the Reagan administration was the testimony of the performance of the Reagan administration. The testimony of the performance of the Reagan administration was the testimony of the performance of the Reagan administration.

The delay in the first rung of appointments has slowed the naming of sub-Cabinet officials, many of whom will play central policy roles.

One transition aide said: "The country is used to expecting decisive leadership from its presidents and Reagan has a relaxed, low-key style. He's not going to be rushed into a series of appointments. The next week is important — are the inner circle going to panic and try to fill every sub-Cabinet slot in a hurry, or are they going to sit there and take the time they need?"

### Aides attribute some delays in filling Cabinet posts to stringent new regulations on conflict of interest.

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Another Reagan associate in fairly regular contact with some of the senior advisers around Mr. Reagan remarked, "It's all more complex than they thought."

"Fast decision-making has never been

their strong point and this is tough stuff," this associate said. "Reagan has been getting lots of input in all kinds of ways and that slows the process. It's going to take time for them to realize that this isn't California and it isn't the

other executives to quit lucrative jobs in the private sector to take sub-Cabinet jobs."

Edwin Messe 3d, the transition director, has frequently remarked on the problems that the Nixon administration

deputy secretary of state, James Buckley, former New York senator, is slated to be undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology. Two other former top State Department officials, Lawrence Eagleburger, former ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Walter Stoessel Jr., former ambassador to the Soviet Union, are also said to be in line for top jobs.

As the New Year began, Mr. Reagan moved in an unhurried manner, projecting confidence that he had time enough to set priorities and make appointments. The flow of confirmation hearings this week has imparted some sense of momentum. Yet, within the Reagan camp, as well as on the outside, people say that events are not going to give the new team time to catch its breath.

Unless last-chance diplomacy wins the release of the American hostages in Iran, that problem will land on Mr. Reagan's desk in 12 days.

The one area where the Reagan transition team has been moving most forcefully is on developing plans for cutting President Carter's 1981 budget. David Stockman, who was ready to move when Mr. Reagan tapped him to head the Office of Management and Budget, has been holding almost daily sessions with other top advisers.

## U.S. Faces Danger Ahead, Haig Warns

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. Friday said that the United States faces an unusually dangerous era in which foreign policy must be based on the premise that "there is no such thing as a free lunch."

Mr. Haig, at the opening session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's hearings on his nomination, also said that the administration would "definitely" carry out its duty "to protect the office in the national interest."

He cited the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan, the crisis in Poland, the uneasy Middle East peace, the instability of the Gulf region, continuing strife in Southeast Asia, Central America, and the Caribbean.

He noted that President-elect Reagan had pledged that the secretary of state will be America's foreign policy voice and that the national security adviser will "fill a staff role for the president."

In another area of concern to the senators, Gen. Haig pledged active consultation with the Congress and he said he would rely on career personnel in the State Department who "will be around long after the President and the secretary of state are gone."

Gen. Haig is the most controversial of Mr. Reagan's Cabinet choices because of his role in the Nixon administration. He was a national security assistant from 1969 to 1973 and White House chief of staff during the closing days of the Watergate affair that led to Mr. Nixon's resignation in 1974.

Three pages of the 20-page statement he read to the committee were devoted to his time in the Nixon White House. He detailed numerous investigations in which he had testified and said none had found any fault on his part.

On CIA activity to undermine the Marxist Chilean government of the late Salvador Allende, he referred to his "limited involvement" and said, "I was not involved in any overt or covert policies toward that country." He also said the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam in 1972 was "in the best interest of the United States" and said it "produced the intended result."

Gen. Haig also addressed questions raised about his tape-recorded advice to Mr. Nixon, on June 4, 1972, that the president could say "you can't recall" if he were asked about an earlier conversation with John Dean, his White House counsel. Mr. Dean was a key witness during the Senate investigation of Watergate, detailing his conversations with Mr. Nixon in the affair.

Gen. Haig told the senators that "it is impossible to say with certainty exactly what we were discussing." But Gen. Haig was certain that "I never suggested them or on any other occasion, that he should do something or pretend not to recall something."

The retired general also attempted to forestall questions about his role in Gerald Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon by saying "at no time did I ever suggest in any way an agreement or deal that Mr. Nixon would resign in exchange for a pardon from Mr. Ford."

Democrats predicted that unless their questioning unearthed clear evidence of wrongdoing, they would support Mr. Haig's nomination.



Alexander Haig Jr., secretary of state-designate, appears before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for hearing.

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## El Salvador Braces For Guerrilla Push

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran army went on alert Friday to counter an expected nationwide offensive by heavily armed leftist guerrillas who the United States says were trained in Nicaragua by the Palestine Liberation Organization and were supplied with money and weapons by Cuba, Vietnam, Libya and Iraq.

Government troops stepped up a search-and-destroy campaign against guerrilla strongholds and killed 50 rebels in a clash in the capital, 50 miles west of the capital, an army commander said Thursday.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said there were no new developments in the "disappearance" of American freelance journalist John Sullivan, who vanished after checking into San Salvador's Sheraton Hotel 11 days ago and is feared dead.

The alert affected all 14 military command posts around El Salvador, and "everybody is on a state of emergency until new orders," a military spokesman said.

The state of emergency came only hours after Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the U.S.-backed junta, said leftist rebels might take to the streets Friday and firebomb factories to launch a long-threatened offensive to overthrow the government.

U.S. intelligence sources confirmed that 4,000 to 6,000 guerrillas were ready for the final push against the junta and said many of them were trained in neighboring Nicaragua by instructors of the PLO, which maintains close relations with the Sandinista army.

The rebels, who say their strategy is to close in on the cities from the countryside, virtually control the northern province of Chalatenango, which is the largest of El Salvador's 14 provinces and shares a long border with Honduras, the U.S. sources said.

In a stepped-up search-and-destroy campaign, government troops stepped up a search-and-destroy campaign against guerrilla strongholds and killed 50 rebels in a clash in the capital, 50 miles west of the capital, an army commander said Thursday.

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## Poles Pressing Plan for Strike

### Union Resolute on Action Today Despite Attack by Party Official

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — A senior Communist Party official accused the independent Solidarity union Friday of seeking to destabilize the country by its call for members to stay off their jobs Saturday, and he warned that the party would oppose "all counterrevolutionary steps."

Stefan Olszowski, a member of the party politburo and a former foreign minister, said in a radio address that those who called for the Saturday action "only seem to defend the interests of the working class."

The uncompromising stand — actually the high-handedness of the initiators of this appeal — constitutes a new focus of social unrest, a source of division in the community," Mr. Olszowski said.

The address came on the eve of a planned, nationwide protest action by Solidarity to demand immediate implementation of a five-day, 40-hour workweek.

The independent union, which claims membership of some 10 million in a work force of 18 million, called on the rank and file to stay off their jobs Saturday to press the demand.

Millions of workers were expected to heed the call.

As the government and unions prepared for the showdown, the Soviet Union stepped up attacks on Polish labor unrest by issuing its first direct warning against Western-backed dissidents promoting "counterrevolution" in the country.

In a commentary from Warsaw, Izvestia said, "in recent days, the enemies of Socialism activated their undermining actions." These forces, it claimed, have attempted with the help of "reactionary circles in the West" to give a political character to the new trade unions.

They guide themselves by one thing: the counterrevolutionary aim justifies the means," Izvestia said.

Soviet media in November carried a headline Czechoslovak commentary on alleged "counterrevolutionary activity" in Poland — one of the most serious phrases in the Communist vocabulary. But

they said that, unless these demands were publicly met, no progress could be made at the present multiparty Geneva conference on implementing a peace settlement for the disputed territory.

Katuzia Kaura, a black leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which won South African-sponsored elections in the territory in December, 1978, spoke at a closed session of the talks. He said that the Namibian people had no confidence in the United Nations as an impartial arbiter in elections envisaged under the settlement plan.

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Chile	400 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Colombia	5.00	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Costa Rica	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Cuba	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Czechoslovakia	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Denmark	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Egypt	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
France	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Germany	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Greece	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Holland	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
India	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Indonesia	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
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Malaysia	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Mexico	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Nicaragua	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
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Portugal	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Romania	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
Saudi Arabia	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
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Taiwan	40 B.F.	De. Iron	125	Bel. Nigeria	100 K.
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## Harsh Statement by Turnhalle Alliance

### UN Shift on SWAPO Demanded

By David Reid  
Reuters

GENEVA — Leaders of the ruling multiracial political alliance in South-West Africa (Namibia) Friday demanded that the United Nations withdraw its recognition of the black nationalist SWAPO movement as the representative of the Namibian people.

In a bitter attack on the United Nations and the South-West African People's Organisation, they also called on the United Nations to stop what they termed its financial support for SWAPO.

They said that, unless these demands were publicly met, no progress could be made at the present multiparty Geneva conference on implementing a peace settlement for the disputed territory.

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## Envoys See Switch In Pakistani Stand On Afghan Regime

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Asian diplomats here have concluded that Pakistan is dropping its diplomatic support for the insurgent forces in Afghanistan and is moving instead toward recognition of the Soviet-installed government of President Babrak Karmal.

The diplomats cite a recent Pakistani proposal that a UN representative take part in talks on relations between Afghanistan and its Pakistani and Iranian neighbors.

## Soviet Force Continues Poland Vigil

26 Divisions Show No Sign of Moving

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — About 26 Soviet Army divisions, significantly more than a quarter of a million men, are marking time in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and the western Soviet Union along Poland's frontiers.

U.S. and other NATO analysts interpret this continuing mobilization as Moscow's warning to the Poles that any perceptible weakening of the Communist government and party or anything that the Russians would view as endangering the military viability of the Warsaw Pact would lead to Soviet military action.

Although space satellite observation of the Soviet military deployment has been less regular than usual because of heavy cloud cover, according to U.S. officials, the latest pictures show no evidence that there have been any withdrawals from the positions assumed three weeks ago.

Nearly all the soldiers on the Soviet-Polish frontier, who at first were in tents, have been given more adequate winter shelter. But there is general agreement that the Russians could, in the words of an intelligence officer in Brussels, "be off and over the Polish frontier in anything from one to eight hours."

No Reduction Seen

The analysts' consensus is that there will be no reduction in the Soviet deployments for the rest of this month. If there are no developments in Poland that meet the Soviet criteria for intervention, then the sources expect a gradual reduction of the forces.

"This, as one officer pointed out, would not remove the threat to Poland, but it would lengthen the time in which forces could be assembled for intervention. He and other sources believe that the Russians will keep strike force, probably the First Guards Tank Army in East Germany, available for intervention if, in Moscow's view, the situation in Poland deteriorates.

Western officials said that they were interested in a recent statement in the Polish Army newspaper declaring that the Poles were able to keep order by themselves. The initial interpretation was that this was directed toward the NATO powers. But some believe that the warning was also intended for the Soviet and other Warsaw Pact forces that might be involved in intervention.

Resistance Expected

The intentions of the Polish Army in case of an invasion are unknown. NATO experts on Warsaw Pact forces regard the Polish Army and the Polish Air Force as the most nationalistic in the Warsaw Pact and as the ones most influenced by Western military doctrine and thinking.

There is a widespread conviction that in the event of Soviet intervention the Polish troops would be prepared to resist. Most analysts, now believe that this would be true even if intervention occurred under the guise of joint Warsaw Pact exercises.

The Soviet mobilization is causing some problems, analysts said. It has occurred at the worst time of the year, exposing the troops to severe weather conditions. By bringing some of the divisions in the Baltic and Belorussian military districts up to war strength, the Russians have pulled reservists away from their jobs in an increasingly precarious economy.

Even a totalitarian state cannot keep troops mobilized indefinitely in the worst season of the year, a NATO intelligence officer said. "The Soviet high command will have to decide on a continued mobilization. If the Poles show restraint in their political activities, I believe we will see a gradual cut in strength of the backup divisions."

Apparently the military measures taken in the Baltic and Belorussian military districts, in the western Soviet Union, went fairly smoothly. But analysts point out that these two regions are highly important to the Soviet command and that both the forces and the transportation facilities there are superior to those elsewhere.

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or  
Folkentum Str. 9, Munich.

They note that the message, from Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, omits any suggestion that representatives of the forces opposing both Soviet troops in Afghanistan and the Karmal government be included in talks.

Pakistan has insisted that it does not give the Afghan rebels any aid but acknowledges that it cannot prevent them from crossing and recrossing the long border. Political leaders of the anti-Karmal forces have their headquarters in the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

Late last year, Pakistani diplomats were still inviting correspondents here to meet with resistance spokesmen pleading for more sophisticated weapons.

But President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan is said to feel now that he is isolated, unable to count on military support from either China or the United States, and concerned about Soviet ability to stir up dissident ethnic and regional groups in his nation.

As early as last October, he hinted that he was moving toward acceptance of the Karmal regime when he deleted from a prepared speech to the General Assembly a phrase describing it as having been "imposed on an unwilling people."

Mr. Shahi sent his letter to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on Jan. 2. It is still unpublished but is known to say that Pakistan believes the authorities in Afghanistan are ready to take part in talks among the three nations under Mr. Waldheim's auspices or in the presence of himself or his representative.

This is taken here as partly supporting reports from Islamabad that Mr. Shahi and the Soviet ambassador there have already begun working out a negotiating plan. Mr. Shahi and the Soviet ambassador have insisted that any negotiations must be between governments and with no UN involvement.

In a public statement, Pakistan said the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan should take part in the talks, not the Kabul government. The distinction aims at preserving the appearance of Islamabad's distance from the Soviet-imposed government.

Asian diplomats say that Afghanistan's reply to UN soundings on Mr. Shahi's proposal yields no ground on this point and insists that the Kabul government must take part in any talks. However, the regime has made one important concession. Its representative is said to have agreed to some form of UN presence or sponsorship of the talks.

## France Is Reinforcing Troops in Africa In Reaction to Libya-Chad Merger Plan

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

PARIS — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has ordered the reinforcement of French military detachments stationed in Africa, officials said Friday. The step was taken to emphasize France's determination to support its African partners against any further expansion by Libya, which recently moved into Chad.

Neither the size nor the location of the reinforcements was disclosed, although it was indicated that the Central African Republic was only likely destination. There are 1,400 French troops stationed in the Central African Republic, including a contingent withdrawn from Chad last spring, at the government's request.

The French have about 10,000 troops garrisoned in Africa by agreement with individual governments. In addition to the current reinforcement, officials say that France is prepared to send forces to other French-speaking African

countries that feel threatened by the Libyan move and that ask for them. One likely candidate, reportedly, is Niger.

The sudden display of France's determination to give active support to Chad's neighbors, all of whom are deeply concerned about Libya's intentions, follows a period of relative silence that had aroused criticism in France and in some parts of Africa. There were accusations that the French government was letting Libya take a free hand in Chad in return for Libyan oil.

French View

The president's aides insist that it has been impossible to take vigorous action until now. Only recently, they say, have France's African allies become sufficiently aroused by the dangers of Libyan expansion to support such action. "If we had moved before, we would have been accused of colonialism," an official said.

The announcement in Tripoli at the beginning of the week that Libya and Chad had decided to merge has drastically changed the political climate. It followed mounting Libyan participation in the Chad civil war on the side of provisional President Goukouni Oueddei. This resulted in a decisive victory over his rivals last month, and the continuing presence of Libyan forces in Chad.

There have been strong reactions in Nigeria, which has closed the Libyan Embassy, in the Sudan, Egypt and elsewhere. An emergency meeting of the Organization of African Unity has been requested by the current president, Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone.

French officials stress that the initiative may prove short-lived. They note that there has been no official announcement of a merger in Chad itself, and that several members of the provisional government there appear to have repudiated it.

Meanwhile, there was some question about how far the government would go in revoking an oil exploration agreement announced earlier this week between Elf-Aquitaine, a major French producer, and the Libyan government. The French government, angered and embarrassed by accusations that France's African policy could be traded for oil, denounced the agreement on Thursday.

On Friday, an official close to the president said that some action would be taken at next week's meeting of the board of Elf-Aquitaine, which is controlled in its majority by the government. There were three courses that might be taken, he said. The stiffest would be to declare that Elf-Aquitaine's president, Alain Chalonand, had exceeded his authority in negotiating the exploration rights. This would, in effect, repudiate the agreement. A second course would be simply to refuse credits for the exploration work, which would effectively cancel them, but with less of a diplomatic bang. Finally, it might be decided to postpone the credits for an indefinite period.

U.S. Expresses Concern

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States is concerned about Libya's proposed merger with Chad and advocates a policy of noninterference in the affairs of the former French colony, a State Department spokesman said Friday.

Sadat Denounces Merger

CAIRO (AP) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said Friday that the proposed union between Libya and Chad was harmful to all Africa, adding that it was not up to the transitional government of President Goukouni to undertake such an agreement.



Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão speaks during the swearing-in ceremony, with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes at right.

## Lisbon Premier Sworn In, Pledges Stable Government

By Richard Wallis

Reuters

LISBON — Social-Democratic leader Francisco Pinto Balsemão was sworn in as premier Friday and said that the nation's future depended on the success of his government's economic development program.

Mr. Pinto Balsemão promised four years of stable government during which Portugal would join the European Economic Community.

But the 44-year-old premier, who was chosen after the death of Francisco Sá Carneiro in an air crash on Dec. 4, listed a series of economic challenges. "Without economic development and its two essential components, productivity and innovation in the broadest sense, it is the survival of Portugal itself that could be at stake," he said.

The televised ceremony was attended by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who won a second term last month.

Referring to Portugal's efforts to enter the EEC by 1983, Mr. Pinto Balsemão said that the liabilities of membership would outweigh the advantages unless the nation's agriculture, trade and industry were ready to face the challenge of Europe.

Outlining the economic priorities of his Cabinet of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats and Monarchists, the premier said that he would attempt to bring inflation down to 16 percent this year; to reduce unemployment, especially among the young; and to raise the standard of living.

Radical Party Initiatives Disclaimed

Italy Affirms Refusal to Make D'Urso Deal

The Associated Press

ROME — The Italian government Friday strongly reaffirmed its refusal to bargain with the Red Brigades captors of a kidnapped judge and disclaimed responsibility for Radical Party initiatives aimed at saving his life.

"The democratic state does not deal with criminals," the government said in a statement. "It does not lower itself by making deals with terrorists: it has not done it, it does not do it, and it will not do it," Justice Minister Adolfo

Sarti told the Chamber of Deputies. "The Ministry of Justice does not have anything to do with either the initiatives of the Radical Party or, obviously, with the decisions of the Florence appeals court," Mr. Sarti said.

The small Radical Party broadcast on its own radio station a political message written by terrorist suspects and convicts at Trani prison in southern Italy Thursday after the Red Brigades said they might not kill Judge Giovanni D'Urso if the views of inmates at

Trani and another maximum-security prison were aired.

On Thursday, the Florence court released from jail a professor, Gianfranco Fama, sentenced to 19 years imprisonment for attempted murder and other charges linked to political violence. He reportedly has cancer.

More assertive Mr. Sarti used more assertive language in rejecting the terrorists' demands than he did Monday when he addressed the Senate on the issue.

"Terrorist violence is showing a cunning and not yet defeated will to strike; with arms and with the mass media, a cynical and crooked use of words and news mixed with bloody deeds," Mr. Sarti said. The Red Brigades seized Mr. D'Urso Dec. 12. While holding the magistrate in a "people's prison," the leftist urban guerrillas have led a one-day jail revolt at Trani and assassinated a general in Rome.

The Radicals said Thursday they hoped to save Mr. D'Urso's life by publicizing charges by Trani inmates that they suffered "murderous beatings" after paramilitary commandos and police crushed the Dec. 29 jail riot.

The party said the far-left Rome daily Lotta Continua (Continuous Struggle) to publish a three-page prisoner statement containing the accusations. Most Italian newspapers, and all of the major national ones, have refused to print terrorist statements.

The inmates told the Radicals that they wanted three documents publicized before they could join fellow urban guerrilla prisoners at Palmi jail in urging the Red Brigades to save Mr. D'Urso's life. The Radicals have not broadcast or printed the other two messages.

The economy is dominated by the government since the nationalizations that followed the revolution in 1974. The Sá Carneiro government failed last year in its repeated efforts to open key sectors such as banking and insurance to private investment. The Socialist economy is based on the constitution.

Mr. Pinto Balsemão, a lawyer by training who made his name as editor of the Lisbon weekly Expresso, said that the revision of the constitution was a task of crucial importance. He said that it was essential to dismantle the existing administrative limitations on private enterprise and forbid a return to industrial protectionism.

On international matters, Mr. Pinto Balsemão said: "Our concept of human rights and international relations is not compatible with Soviet expansionism and, for this reason, we will continue to play an active role in NATO and fulfill all our obligations to our allies. We will maintain and give a privileged role to all our traditional friendships and alliances."

Soviet Offer Reported LISBON (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has offered to increase oil supplies to Portugal as part of a general renegotiation of relations, according to informed sources.

The Sá Carneiro government froze relations with the Kremlin and expelled four Soviet diplomats last year. According to the sources, the Soviet offer was made to Soviet Ambassador Pedro Pires de Miranda when he went to Moscow last month to renegotiate supplies.

South Africa Acts to Ease Racial Laws

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The white minority government published draft legislation Friday that would allow all hotels, bars and restaurants to integrate, without applying for special permission. The integration would be optional.

The government called the legislation a step toward better race relations. A black leader said that it was inadequate and that the government had contributed practically nothing to integration.

The proposed amendment to the Liquor Act of 1977 was published in the government gazette. The minister of industries, commerce and tourism, Dawie de Villiers, announced earlier this week that it would be introduced in the parliamentary session that opens in Cape Town on Jan. 23.

Under South Africa's strict racial segregation laws, premises without so-called international licenses are required to telephone civil servants in Pretoria for permission to serve nonwhites.

International licenses are held by major hotels and motel chains and other establishments that do a good part of their business with foreign visitors. These are the only public places in South Africa where people of all races can be seen drinking and dining together.

Mr. de Villiers said that the proposed legislation would be a positive contribution toward better race relations, "which are essential in this country." It still leaves the option of serving nonwhites to the discretion of white managers, but would ease the procedures for those wishing to do so.

Nthato Motlana, a community leader in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg, said that the proposals did little more than nibble at apartheid. No one in the ruling National Party is prepared to demolish the edifice completely and "write race out of the constitution," Mr. Motlana said.

Past racial reforms announced by the government have amounted to next to nothing, he said. The white manager of a hotel in the Pretoria suburb of Silverton said it was unlikely that blacks would be allowed indiscriminate use of the facilities. "Unless they are part of a business group or conference, I do not see that we will go as far as allowing people off the street to come and use the hotel," said the manager, who declined to give his name.

Haig Warns of Threats To U.S. In Years Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Nixon's lawyer, Herbert Miller, earlier this week threatened court action to prevent a search through the Nixon tapes and documents stored in the National Archives.

700 Scientists Urge Rights for Sakharov FLORENCE — Seven hundred scientists from all over the world, including 30 Nobel Prize winners, have signed an appeal urging Soviet authorities to restore Andrei Sakharov's civil rights, it was announced here Friday.

The appeal was addressed to the Soviet Academy of Sciences with a copy sent to Pope John Paul II, according to Italian physicist Antonio Zichichi.

Tremor Jolts Naples NAPLES — A sharp earth tremor or early Friday jolted the area ravaged by an earthquake in November, officials said. No injuries were reported.

Japan Reaffirms Hanoi Economic Sanctions

MANILA — Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki said Friday that his country would not resume economic cooperation with Vietnam or

At a press conference on the second day of his 12-day tour of countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Mr. Suzuki Japan continued to give its full backing to Asean's efforts to a peace in Cambodia. ASEAN links the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia.

One result of the efforts of the ASEAN nations was a UN resolution last September calling for an international conference on Cambodia where Vietnamese-led forces ousted the Khmer Rouge government years ago. Japan froze its economic cooperation with Vietnam as a result. The Vietnamese have declined to withdraw their troops and announced they would not attend a conference.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### EEC's Commission Accepts Disputed Budget

BRUSSELS — The new European Commission said Friday that it was treating a controversial supplementary Common Market budget for last month by the European Parliament as adopted.

A Commission spokesman said the 14-member executive had cussed the budget dispute Thursday under the presidency of Ga Thörn and would ask member states to pay the \$512-million supplement. France, West Germany and Belgium have said the Parliament's action in adopting the budget contravened treaties of the European Economic Community, and have said they will pay only their share of a \$1 million supplement, proposed by national ministers. The other member states have paid in full.

### W. Germany Sees No U.S. Change on Pipe

The Associated Press

BONN — The United States has not objected to a planned gas pipeline between Siberia and West Germany and there is no reason to think incoming administration of President-elect Reagan would do so, a West German Economics Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Quoted about a suggestion by Miles Costick, president of the International Strategic Trade in Washington, that the incoming Reagan administration cancel export licenses granted two U.S. companies for the Volker Franzen, a ministry spokesman, said the United States has informed about the natural gas deal with the Soviet Union "in stages."

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### Mugabe Delays Announcing Cabinet Changes

SALISBURY — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe abruptly called press conference Friday at which he planned to announce changes in his nine-month-old Zimbabwe Cabinet.

The sudden postponement, just an hour before the conference scheduled, occurred amid widespread reports that two senior ministers, Edgar Tekere and Joshua Nkomo, would be downgraded.

A government spokesman said Mr. Mugabe was still consulting his Cabinet ministers over the changes late Friday although the press conference was announced Thursday. The reshuffle has the works for about two months. The press conference has been scheduled for Saturday.

### Burg Says Elections Might Be Held in May

JERUSALEM — With the collapse of his government apparent

away, Prime Minister Menachem Begin met with Cabinet members Friday, and Interior Minister Yosef Burg said there was a reasonable possibility that elections would be held as early as May, six months a schedule.

Mr. Burg said that he brought Mr. Begin new ideas for reshaping the Cabinet decision on the issue, scheduled for a vote on Sunday, but either Mr. Burg or Mr. Hammer is likely to bring the government, possibly next week. Mr. Begin's closest aides have lost almost all hope of saving the government.

### Key Soviet Rights Activist Reported Arrested

MOSCOW — Felix Serburov, one of the last members of the 1

human rights monitoring group still at liberty, was arrested here Friday night, his wife said Friday.

Mr. Serburov, a 50-year-old geologist, joined the Helsinki group years after several of its members were arrested or forced to leave under threat of prosecution.

The dissident group, set up to check on Soviet compliance with human rights provisions of the 1975 European Security Conference effectively ceased operations.

### Polish Union Presses Plan To Strike for Saturdays

(Continued from Page 1)

sisted about a possible Soviet military intervention in Poland if the labor unrest threatens the Communist system.

Although Soviet officials have rejected Western fears of another Warsaw Pact invasion like that in Czechoslovakia in 1968, Moscow has not flatly ruled out the possibility if called on for aid by the Warsaw government.

### UN Employee Begins Strike In Poland Jail

WARSAW — Alicja Wesolowska, the UN employee arrested as a spy when she returned home to Poland in 1979, has begun a hunger strike in prison to force the authorities to reconsider her case, her relatives said Friday.

Miss Wesolowska, 36, began the protest Wednesday in Rakowiecka prison in central Warsaw, where she was transferred one month ago from a prison in the town of Fordon in the north. She is serving a seven-year sentence.

Her parents said that she was refusing all food and water. They said that she had been suffering under a severe prison regime, in which she was not permitted to receive food parcels, and that they feared she might not survive her prison sentence.

Miss Wesolowska's case has attracted international attention. After residing in the United States for nine years, she was arrested in Poland on Aug. 10, 1979, when she stopped off for a brief visit on her way to take up a new post with the UN development program in Ulan Bator, Mongolia.

### Tremor Jolts Naples

NAPLES — A sharp earth tremor or early Friday jolted the area ravaged by an earthquake in November, officials said. No injuries were reported.

### Israel Asks UN To Study Bodies

JERUSALEM — Israel asked the United Nations to

out autopsies on the bodies of Palestinian guerrillas to determine whether they were mutilated before burial, a government spokesman said Friday.

The announcement came at a meeting between Israeli Defense Minister Menachem Begin and Dutch Defense Minister Pien Gans, who arrived here Thursday after visiting his country's longest serving with the UN in Lebanon.

Dutch soldiers there said they saw Israeli soldiers blow the bodies of the guerrillas in a class in south Lebanon weeks ago, and then burn them. The Israelis, including top commanders, categorically reject the charge.







## Caution on Poles' Workweek

With more than a quarter million Soviet troops still dug in along Poland's border, this is a good time to recall that the trigger for Poland's current troubles was nothing more than high meat prices. The establishment of a free trade union was never intended to be an end in itself, but rather a means to a better life. That includes more political freedom, but the most widespread demands of the Polish people are for a higher standard of living. Because previous Polish governments have promised increases in material well-being and then failed to deliver, skepticism is widespread, too. And that skepticism has been reinforced because of a disagreement in which the workers charge that the government is reneging on a promise contained in the Gdansk agreement to shorten the workweek. Despite that possible breach of faith, though, this is no time for Solidarity to undermine the country's economy and, thereby, its stability.

A shorter workweek is certainly one of the things men and women look forward to as their living standard rises. But there is a logical order that Poland's largest free union, Solidarity, appears to be ignoring. The nation's economy must be able to tolerate the loss of production, at least in the short term, that a reduction of working hours implies. Poland's economy is in no condition to do that. The dispute between Solidarity and the government on this issue suggests a politically dangerous breakdown in the working relationship between union leader Lech Walesa and Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania. According to a union spokesman in Gdansk, "The government is no longer our partner, but our opponent." And a Soviet foreign policy expert was quoted as

saying that the demand for a five-day week "is not the kind of thing you expect when there is someone in charge."

Solidarity, and all Polish workers and farmers, must understand the extent to which their interests are inseparable from Polish recovery. It is easy to get caught up in the revolutionary momentum of what they have already accomplished, but in the process, Poles should not lose sight of their primary goals. With the Polish hard currency debt at more than \$22 billion, and the annual cost of servicing that debt at more than \$6 billion, Poland is in no position to cut production and increase inflation, which is what a shorter work week would certainly do. There are rumblings now of new economic initiatives along Yugoslav and Hungarian lines. Considering the poor management of Poland's command economy, these reports are encouraging. But given the state of the economy, Poles are going to have to work more, not less, at least for a while, if their gains are to stick.

It is very difficult for Mr. Walesa to keep all of his diverse troops in line. And it is impossible for him to control groups outside of Solidarity, such as the country's farm workers, or even law students who are seeking recognition as a student union. But if he is to foster the stability that is the key to continued Western aid; to keeping hard-liners from deposing the current relatively cooperative regime; and to keeping the 26 Soviet divisions poised on Poland's borders from rolling into the streets of Warsaw, Krakow and Gdansk, he must consider very carefully what is to be gained in the long run from a shorter work week now.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Market's Message for Reagan

One useful function of the stock market is to provide a running commentary on American states of mind. This week's performance is not entirely comic. On Tuesday night, a Florida investment adviser wired his large following of clients to sell everything. They did. On Wednesday, the volume of trading set records on both the New York and American exchanges. Prices fell heavily, and the fall continued Thursday.

Financial history is full of ripples of panic like this one. But it remains remarkable that one voice alone suddenly shouting "Sell" should set off a stampede in markets as large as New York's. There's a warning in this curious event, and it needs to be taken seriously by Mr. Reagan and the people who advise him on economic policy.

It's a warning that the markets are very nervous and inclined to wild overreaction. They are made up of people, after all, who are now dealing with inflation and interest rates far beyond any past experience. In this atmosphere, each new political rumor from Washington resonates like a plucked string. As they are being received in New York, the signals from Washington are uncomfortably ambiguous. The election of Mr. Reagan was taken to be a very good omen for financial stability, on grounds that it would mean tight

budgets, tight money and less inflation. But now the people around Mr. Reagan are murmuring gloomily of a budget deficit this year as large as last year's — or larger. None of the forecasts shows much progress toward lower inflation. Mr. Reagan certainly intends to cut taxes. But it's not clear that he means to reduce spending at the same time. What does that mean for future inflation? The people whose business is investment are now trying desperately to read these mixed signals.

Trouble in the stock market can impede the kind of investment and economic growth that Mr. Reagan presumably wishes to encourage. But there is a more immediate threat, and that is the possibility that this ripple of panic will spread into the international currency markets. The dollar is floating along pretty steadily at the moment, mainly because of bad economic news from Europe and the weakness of the Deutsche mark. But currency exchange rates are no less sensitive to fears of future inflation than securities prices are. The message from the markets is that Mr. Reagan will not have much time to establish a clear line of policy on everything that touches inflation, taxes and money.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## International Opinion

### Haggling in Brussels

The new European Commission has not emerged with great dignity from three days of haggling in Brussels over its members' portfolios. In their bid to gain or retain the best jobs, individual commissioners have had to play virtually every political card in their hands — and some from the sleeve — rather more publicly than some of them would have perhaps wished. Christopher Tugendhat's appeal to Mrs. Thatcher to help him preserve his budgetary fiefdom stretched the rules of the game to its limits.

It has, of course, become accepted that the senior nominees of the more powerful governments have a right to the best pickings. So, too, it has been clear this time round, too, how heavily incumbents like Viscount Davignon of Belgium or Denmark's Finn Gundelach, who have already managed to establish a Brussels powerbase.

Those who suffer in the process are likely to be newcomers from small countries, in this case personified by Michael O'Kennedy of Ireland, who has had to settle, after the British power play in favor of Mr. Tugendhat, for what may well turn out to be a nonjob. Viscount Davignon, on the other hand, has managed to expand his empire to include energy as well as industrial affairs — far more than his fair share.

The problem is unlikely to go away until member governments stop treating commis-

sioners as their own national representatives in Brussels.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### New Posture for Japan

It is significant that the first visit abroad of Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese prime minister, is not to Washington but to Asia. It demonstrates the way in which Japan is slowly emerging from her postwar dependence on the United States and restoring her traditional political and trading links with Asia.

This time she is not seeking military domination as she did in the 1930s. However, the shift in her political orientation cannot be divorced from the growing debate over defense.

For some years Japan has been under pressure from the United States to increase her military budget on the grounds that she can well afford the cost and might reasonably be expected to bear a greater share of the burden of maintaining peace in East Asia.

This pressure has not come as a surprise to the Japanese. The comforting image of a peaceful country busy with economic growth — and bound to be peaceful to secure vital imports of raw materials — has been shaken by events. Like it or not, the "low posture" that Japan has found so comfortable will no longer serve.

— From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 10, 1906

WASHINGTON — The committee of applied arts has reported to the American Institute of Architects warmly favoring the adoption of the metric system in the United States. Mr. L. Bergh, its chairman, said: "There is great danger of error in the duodecimal system. Among special reasons for the desire of architects for the metric system is the great saving of time in calculations of strength, in figuring plans and making the list of materials. One of the greatest advantages of the metric system will be the use of uniform standards. The metric system was introduced in Germany and confusion in material ceased. Brick and other materials became uniform as if by magic."

### Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1931

SHANGHAI — The Shanghai market tumbled into demoralization today, silver registering a record low. The Shanghai dollar, valued at 50 cents American money before the silver decline and worth as much as a golden dollar during the war, slumped today to 21.97 American cents. The market opened with Chinese speculators uneasy over the rapidly declining exchange value of silver, and local merchants flooded the market with demands to buy foreign exchange to cover large commodity purchases from abroad. Commenting on Sen. Pittman's proposal that the United States should loan China a silver supply, Shanghai financiers said today that such a loan would not solve the republic's economic difficulties.



## A Poet, the Pope and the Polish Mystery

By Leopold Unger

PARIS — For a country that a French playwright termed as being exactly ovoid, Poland is very much in the world, and in its hopes and fears.

When, several days ago, Czeslaw Milosz and Karol Wojtyla talked about Lech Walesa at the Vatican, they were mixing one of the most extraordinary cocktails of contemporary history: Within the last two years, Poland — a middle-sized country imbedded in Central Europe and held in check by totalitarianism — has given the world its first non-Italian pope in five centuries, the first poet in exile to receive a Nobel prize and the first European charismatic leader since World War II, who has led the first bloodless anti-Communist revolution, one that can be considered a success, whatever happens next.

"Mr. Milosz," the poet was asked, "no one is ever encouraged to repeat what was said during a private audience with the pope. Yet, should not an exception be made this time, since only the encounter between a poet and an apostle may provide a clue to the Polish mystery, which observers throughout the world appear unable to describe in rational terms."

"No, I will say nothing of my conversation with the pope except that it did take place, that we spoke in Polish and that we did speak of the 'third man,' Lech Walesa. This being said, it is the history of Poland, this 1,000-year series of upheavals in a land situated not nowhere — despite Alfred Jarry and his Pere Ubu — but concretely between the East Germans and the Russians, between Protestants and Orthodox that can explain what is going on now in Poland. There is nothing mysterious about it. It is the categorical rejection of a graft from a foreign body."

Large, tall and solid, with a rectangular face recalling that of John Paul II, Mr. Milosz spoke slowly, accentuating his words with discreet gestures and a rare but profound smile. The poet, who appears younger than his age of 69, came to Paris from Stockholm, where he received his 1980 Nobel Prize for Literature. Paris is where he began his life of poet in exile 30 years ago.

### No Illusions

He launched into his own life with no illusion. He wrote in *Kultura*, the Polish émigré magazine published in France, an article entitled "Nie" (No), an anguished cry explaining his break with Stalinism as well as the fear of a poet who believes that he is condemning himself to silence by leaving his native land.

"For someone who cried out and abandoned all hope in 1950, you have made an impressive comeback in 30 years. You have published dozens of books of poetry, prose and essays; you have taught Slavic literature for 20 years in Berkeley; you have received several prizes and awards in the United States and Europe and now, the Nobel committee has given its prize to a writer who 'with uncompromising lucidity, expresses the condition of man subjected to a world wracked by conflict.'"

"You never really had dreamed of all that."

"Not really. I long believed, and until very recently, that I was writing only for a few friends. But in Stockholm, I saw that this was not true and that young Poles have adopted me. Yet, the official literature in Poland has ignored me completely and these youngsters should never have heard of me."

"But in Sweden I met a young Polish researcher, working on history of literature, who is writing his thesis on 'Miloszology.' And he is not the only one."

"This also helps to explain the Polish way of life. The Poles have forgotten nothing. And because they have forgotten nothing, they have destroyed the wall that the people in power built around them to separate them both from the rest of the world and their own past. The mystery of Poland is the memory of the Poles; and the continuity of their history, their faith, their culture and their language."

### Monument in Gdansk

Mr. Milosz cannot avoid politics. On the pedestal of the monument erected in Gdansk to the memory of the workers shot down

by the Polish police in 1970, there are four inscriptions. One is a list of the victims and another a text by John Paul II. The two others are by Mr. Milosz; one is his translation of the 11th verse of the 29th Psalm: "May the Lord give strength to his people; may the Lord bless his people with peace." The last inscription is an extract from one of his poems, which reads: "You, who have brought pain to the simple man, you who laugh before his pain, do not feel safe. The poet remembers. You can kill him. A new poet will rise. The acts and the words will be inscribed."

Few believe that this perfect mix of politics and poetry can be a coincidence.

"I sent them the psalm," Mr. Milosz explained, "but they chose the poem themselves. The poem was written in 1950 and waited 30 years to be known in Poland. And it was published precisely on Dec. 16, 1980, on the pedestal of the three crosses commemorating the black December of 1970. That, too, is an aspect of the Polish mystery."

"Through this presence in Gdansk you've added fuel to the critics who claim that your award was more political than literary. Some pretend that the other Milosz, whose first name was Oscar, a Lithuanian like you, but who wrote in French, should have received the Nobel Prize, half a century before you. Isn't your

prize a direct result of the events in Poland?"

"Oscar Milosz, my great-uncle, a wonderful poet to whom I owe much and who taught me not to give in to adversity, certainly deserved the Nobel Prize. Yet, one must not believe that the decision to award a Nobel Prize is a matter of 24 hours. A writer must be on the list of candidates for at least five years. Furthermore, the Swedish Academy let it be known that the decision to give me the prize was made in May, long before the events in Gdansk."

"As for me, I accepted this honor in the name of all those who during this century of exile were forced to leave their country either through force, persecution or misery. I am only the voice of these people; it is they who guide my hand and my thinking. Frontiers and barriers disappear whenever people set up and maintain spiritual bonds. I can think of myself as a link between the past and the future."

### Break With Regime

Mr. Milosz's letter of farewell, when he abandoned Poland in 1951, has just been found in Warsaw. In it he explains his reasons for breaking with the regime:

"Man must not lie; a social system based on a lie can bring but unhappiness to men. The main duty of a poet is to tell the truth."

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## Reagan's Chance in Namibia

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Among urgent headlines awaiting Ronald Reagan in the White House, there is one significant opportunity that has to be seized quickly or it may disappear.

That is on Namibia, officially still called South-West Africa, the subject of a tense international conference in Geneva now. The meeting is already bogged down. The United Nations has scheduled a debate for Jan. 15 that would lead to a demand for tough, universal sanctions against South Africa if the Geneva conference fails.

A few days slippage in this tight deadline is likely, but the new administration's stand at the start may be decisive for U.S. relations with Africa for years ahead. There are only a million people on the vast South African-run former German colony, the size of France and Italy combined, and it is far from immediate crisis areas. But it is on strategic shipping routes and, more important, its future will weigh crucially on African attitudes to the industrial West and the Soviet Union.

### Potential for Disaster

Namibia is the kind of little cloud on the world horizon that can grow into a dangerous thunderstorm or pass on scarcely noticed. Not all potential disasters happen, but they have to be averted.

The decision for the Reagan administration is whether to continue the Carter policy that helped produce the current chance for settlement, or shift to more support for South Africa as urged by many conservatives.

Marion Smook, a registered

Washington lobbyist for the existing territorial government at Windhoek, served on the State Department transition team. He says he "dissociated himself from anything to do with the entire African continent" during the team's work, but his appointment seemed to reflect a Reagan tilt.

The South African government now appears undecided whether to carry out the United Nations-sponsored agreement for a ceasefire, demilitarization and free elections to establish Namibia's independence after 14 years of guerrilla war.

### Sign of Interest

The fact that the Geneva meeting was arranged in secret contacts between South Africa and Angola last summer is a sign of Pretoria's real interest in a negotiated settlement. But South Africa would also like to stall a series of steps that will, probably bring power to the Soviet-armed guerrilla group SWAPO (South-West Africa People's Organization) and thus encourage South Africa's own black militants.

Pretoria's choice between intransigence and accommodation as the best bet for its own future will certainly be influenced by the leaning of the new U.S. president.

There are parallels in the current Namibian impasse and the Rhodesian situation before the breakthrough that led to peaceful creation of Zimbabwe. Elections have been held in the territory, as Rhodesia held white-run elections for a multinational government that then sought recognition. There were impassioned arguments from American conservatives to accept that government with Bishop Abel Muzorewa as its leading black and to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.

Washington, refused, resolutely backing Britain's negotiation plan. Now that war is over, Zimbabwe's economy is flourishing after less than a year of independence, and Moscow's hope of establishing another fruitful toehold in Africa was

so frustrated that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko angrily complained to West Germany at having been excluded from the settlement. A grave looming danger for the West faded away.

SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma is not ideological, although of course South Africans call him Communist. And there are many signs that Angola will send home the Cuban Army if the end of the Namibian war removes the raiding South African Army from its border. A settlement would probably lead to the exclusion of Moscow's influence in another huge part of Africa, and escalation of the war is most likely to increase it.

A major difference from the Rhodesian case is that an international agreement between South Africa and SWAPO, with the joint endorsement of the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany already exists. The issue is putting it into effect. Mr. Reagan's choice isn't a fork in the road, but whether to reverse direction and go for confrontation that will undermine all the recent improvements in the United States' relations with black Africa, and cause friction with allies.

### Clear Policy

In strategic terms, the merits of continuing the Carter policy are clear and South Africa's hesitation shows that a firm signal from Washington has a good chance of bringing a successful outcome. There is also a domestic political aspect. American blacks, whose trust Mr. Reagan is trying to gain after their overwhelming vote of no confidence, would likely view a U.S. turnaround on Namibia as the deed that belies the president-elect's words.

But there is no time for waffling. Washington's indecision would stiffen Pretoria and lose what could be a last chance. This is a foreign policy question that needs top priority on the new president's crowded desk.

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## Census Brings a Surprise

By David S. Brode

WASHINGTON — Politics is power. Politics is also numbers. Vote counted in an election, poor or lose and power shifts. In politics, no set of numbers is sweeping in its import than the Census Bureau reports every years.

They provide the basis for reapportionment of seats in House of Representatives votes in the Electoral College. Within each state, the poor numbers are the raw material which crafty political architects build their intricate redistricting plans to increase their number of state legislative House seats and to create viable districts for the opposition. So it was hardly surprising headlines greeted the news that 1980 census figures — New Year's Eve despite court challenges to them — mandated a 17-seat shift from the Northeast and Lakes states to the South and West. Eleven states lost 10 seats — in some cases, New York loses five House seats and electoral votes; Ohio and Illinois, two seats each; and Texas, two seats, two.

### Drastic Shifts

That is a real power shift, continuation of a trend that began gaining force for decades just 20 years. Florida has edged half the 29-vote edge New had on it in the House's electoral college. Similarly shifts have occurred with borders of individual states cities' have declined, spread and new population emerged in rural areas. The impact of these population changes through the hood tricing battles ahead in the tures will be one of the most oating political stories of the

But as that process begins word of caution is in order. Commentaries suggest it population trends reflect census report spell doom for programs, liberalism, the cratic Party or all of the abracadabra.

### Overstatement

That is almost certainly statement, as a couple of experiments show. My c Christopher Colford and I lated the recent presidential elections on the basis of the o total College strengths as surprised by the modesty c sulting changes.

There have been three v presidential elections in the years — those of 1960, 1964, 1976. In popular vote t winning candidates' marg the runners-up were resp 0.2 percent, 0.7 percent percent. You can hardly closer races.

What Mr. Colford and culated the Electoral Co sults of those three elec, they would have been in post-1980 census reapport the surprise was that then surprise: The same candid by roughly the same margi

In the "adjusted re-run" John Kennedy beat Richr by 32 electoral votes — no tual 80. In the re-run of 1 Nixon beat Hubert Hump 131 electoral votes, out 111. And in the re-run of 19 my Carter's margin over Ford was 50 votes, not 56. In other words, the shift total votes mandated by three censuses consistent the Republicans — but enough even to reverse the tremely close Democratic v of the past two decades.

### Liberal Program

The other finding casts d the theory that a reapso House would necessarily d oral programs. Mr. Colfor looked back to some of the votes of the Great Society to see how reapportionme have affected the outcome.

Whether it was food sta 1964, rent supplements or tation of the Department of ing and Urban Developm 1965, support was compar the states that have gained s the states that are losing vot

Obviously, it is impossi "prove" what would have passed to such programs — more recent controversial bills — in a reapportioned. The impact of the pop shifts will be filtered throo, districting battles only now in legislators across the

But the most sweepin ments about the decimat Democratic presidential pro and of liberal programs are a premature and very possib cautious.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. R.C.  
Paris No 12 212 179 181, rue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly  
sur-Seine. Tel. 245 12 45. Telex 617111 Herald. First-class air mail.  
Perfor. Decree of the publication: Walter N. Wells. U.S. subscription  
price \$325 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Island City,  
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# Food

## A Gastronomic Renaissance in Bordeaux

by Peter Graham

**B**ORDEAUX — Seven years ago, Bordeaux was a noisy, grimy city deeply involved in one of the worst wine scandals in France. It was also famed for the mediocrity of its tradition-bound *haute cuisine*. The decibels are still there; but pollution, it was recently announced, has dropped by 50 percent since 1973; the "indiscretions" of one of Bordeaux's most august wine-shippers are now long forgotten, and the city's restaurants are well on the way to rivaling those of France's gastronomic capital, Lyons.

There is a theory that the renaissance of restaurant food here is not unconnected with the declining fortunes of the so-called *Chartrons* — the great wine-rich families that used to entertain lavishly at home. That may or may not be true, but it is a fact that Bordeaux offers the visitor in search of good food not only an *en-barras* de ch6ix, but also value for money.

It is true that at such renowned restaurants as Dubern, Le Chapon Fin (both with historic decors thrown in), Le Rouzic, Clavel, Christian Clement and Saint-James you can expect to pay between 200 and 250 francs each, albeit for superb cuisine and wine.

But the owner-chef of Saint-James, Jean-Marie Amat, also runs Le Bistrot de Bordeaux (10 rue des Filles-de-Tulle; tel: 52.92.32; closed Saturdays and Sundays), one of the

city's most fashionable restaurants despite its relatively low prices. The three-course set 70-franc menu recently offered a superb *terrine* of young eels, an *allumet* of duck (crisp-fried wings on a bed of perfectly cooked vegetables) and cheese (from one of the best platters in Bordeaux) or dessert, with three glasses of different wines. The delicious *a-la-carte* fare is scarcely more expensive, e.g. *petites legumes au coriandre* (18 francs), *brochette* of charcoal-grilled duck hearts (25 francs) and so on.

The restaurant's most unusual feature is that many of the vintages on the interesting wine list (mainly clarets) are available, over the whole price range, by the glass as well as by the bottle, so one can conduct one's own wine-tasting session (many of the same bottles can also be bought from the wine boutique upstairs at reasonable prices).

Another place where the *habitués* of Bordeaux's priciest restaurants like to go when "stunning it" is the cozy Le Vieux Bordeaux (27 rue Buzan; tel: 52.94.36; closed Saturday lunch and Sunday). It is run by chef Michel Bordage, who used to work under Jean-Marie Amat, and his wife Nicole, who is Amat's sister. Both of them charming in their different ways — Michel mischievous and Nicole patrician — they are above all a hard-working couple who manage to cope with 40 customers at a time with only two kitchen staff and one waiter.

What is more, the food (which is described accurately on the menu as *ni trop classique ni*

*trop sophistique*) changes every day. An *a-la-carte* meal costs about 150 francs, which is normal for this class of cuisine. The three set menus are without doubt Bordeaux's best bargains, so booking is essential.

For 30 francs (lunch only), there is a *plat du jour* plus cheese or one of Bordage's delicious and unfussy desserts such as orange cake, lemon tart, floating islands or *gâteau au chocolat* (by the way, chocolate freaks should make a point of joining the throng of fur-coated elderly women who frequent Saint-James, 56 cours Georges-Clemenceau, a venerable firm that concocts, among other delights, whiskey truffles approaching total perfection). The five-course menus at 65 and 110 francs give a more representative sample of Bordage's skills. The latter recently included fresh lobster salad, salmon with a tarragon sauce (tarragon and basil are his favorite herbs), duck *au poivre vert*, cheese and dessert.

The 65-franc menu contains too wide a range of tempting dishes to list here. But consider the *rillettes d'anguille fumées aux poires* (smoked eel with pears), which may sound over the top but turns out to be one of those almost medieval sweet-salt combinations that tastes just right once in the mouth. It is a surprise to find this dish in Bordeaux, where it is usual to drink Sauternes with *foie gras*, cheese savories and so on. Another regional (though increasingly rare) combination on Bordage's menu is oysters with a grilled sau-



Patrician Nicole and mischievous Michel, guardians of Le Vieux Bordeaux.

sage, which is nibbled after each oyster to prepare the taste buds for the next one.

Very different in style from Le Vieux Bordeaux is Jean-Claude Bombesin's Le Port de la Lune (59 quai de Paludate; tel: 85.43.31; closed Saturday lunch and Sunday), a no-nonsense bistro with ported plants, oilskin tablecloths and the day's bill of fare chalked on a blackboard. Located as it is opposite Bordeaux's dismal slaughterhouses (on the embankment beyond the city's palatial main railroad station), it naturally specializes in various cuts of grilled beef.

These are served with finely chopped, uncooked shallots spread on top — one of the two accompaniments that qualify as a *la bordelaise* in the canon of local tradition (a wine-based sauce is definitely anathema). Le Port de la Lune also offers a wide range of oysters (starting at 20 francs a dozen), pumpkin soup, a good hearty house salad including fresh artichoke bottoms, *galette de morue* (a kind of fish-

cake made of salt cod, the curing of which is a local craft) and spicy pears and plums preserved in a syrup with, of all things, black peppercorns. The wine list, which changes each week and sometimes offers such bargains as a 1976 Lynch Bages for 88 francs, is hardly longer than the "coffee list" — a choice of no less than six different blends of coffee. Meals (about 80 francs a head, and well worth the price) are served until 1 a.m. — a boon in such a notoriously early-to-bed city as Bordeaux.

A few kilometers out of town on the A10 road, in the greenery of the tiny village of Canejan, is another unpretentious restaurant, Pascal le Bistrot (tel: 89.18.57; closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Jan. 20-28 and Aug. 15-Sept. 15). Pierre Pascal, the owner, is one of France's leading cartoon-stip artists. Don't be put off by the cartoon caricature of him holding a menu that stands outside the restaurant; he is pleasantly affable but not over-jocular. There are, however, nice touches of quirky idiosyncrasy in the excellent and copious five-course

59-franc menu that he and his wife, Jacqueline, prepare for a faithful band of regulars. The *hors-d'oeuvre* varies, for instance, of *jambon de Bayonne*, giant winkle cheese tart and avocado pear; and the *feu* may include salt pork, pork rind, a Lyonnais sausage and lentils as well as classic boiled beef and usual vegetables is very serious, however, when it comes exact degree of cooking required for the *cote*, served here with the other *a la b* accompaniment of shallots with poac melted bone marrow.

You may wish to roam farther afield Bordeaux, across mainly drab, flat countryside dotted with chateaux whose names are to set the wine-bibber's nostrils flaring would be beyond the scope of this suggest what to buy and where. But to say that in these days of inflated top wines, Bordeaux people in the t manage to find bargains among those appellation *Bordeaux, superior wine* regards nestle against the *grand cr* keeping a low profile like *grat* very exclusive party.

This is not a part of the French co renowned for its restaurants. But at (65 kilometers from Bordeaux), a qui with an outside church, there is the Auberge des Vignes (see menu: 30 francs). This establishment is worth three delicious specialties: *homemade*, *poularde*, tender *entrecôte* — and, on spring chicken and guinea fowl — gr an open fire of vine branches in th room (the vines, from Chateau d'Y less, give the meat an even smokier fl charcoal) and an apple tart made w pastry that is justly celebrated in the Charline Bialist, who runs the i with her son and daughter, Berna lyme, is leading about the varieties of will use (she won't touch Golden I and has uncompromising views on th life" of her *tarte feuilletée*. "If there" left over next day, we give it to the cl or the neighbors.

## International datebook

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Akademietheater — Jan. 10, 12, 15 and 17: "Memoria" (Murrell).  
Musikverein, Grosser Saal — Jan. 14: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Christoph Eschenbach, Elisabeth Leonskaja piano (Schubert, Chopin, Beethoven).  
Brahms-Saal — Jan. 16: Clemens Concert, René Clemencic conductor.  
Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655). Opera — Jan. 11: "Don Giovanni" (Jan. 13: "Attila" (Jan. 14: "Luisa di Lemme" (Jan. 17: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Jan. 18: "Swan Lake" (Jan. 19: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 20: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 21: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 22: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 23: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 24: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 25: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 26: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 27: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 28: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 29: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 30: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 31: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 32: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 33: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 34: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 35: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 36: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 37: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 38: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 39: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 40: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 41: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 42: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 43: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 44: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 45: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 46: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 47: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 48: "The Merry Widow" (Jan. 49: "The Merry Widow" 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## The art market A Not-So-Reassuring Notion

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — When the going gets rougher, as it has been doing in recent months, art market professionals cling to the reassuring idea that "what is important will always sell well." A variant of that accepted wisdom reads: "Go after top quality." Really? Let us have a look at some of this year's events.

Old master paintings belong to what is perhaps the most obvious of all fields, over-studied in art history and over-scrutinized in salerooms. "Important sales," singled out as such by the richly illustrated catalogs that go with them, are unlikely to be overlooked and can be called the perfect test.

Last June the Ader-Picard-Tajan auction group was providing such a test at their best spring sale held at the Hotel Georges V, off the Champs-Élysées.

The catalog cover was adorned with a color reproduction of one of the two best works, a basket filled with flowers, signed with the initials of one of the earliest still-life painters of the Flemish school, Ambrosius Bosschaert the Elder (1573-1621). His works are rare and, within his oeuvre, this one ranks high, according to Prof. Ingvar Bergström. Moreover, the impeccably preserved piece is just about the right size, commercially speaking — 40 by 56 centimeters.

Yet it was bought by a London dealer for only 440,000 francs, the price for a good, banal still life signed by a master of secondary importance. At twice that figure it would still have been worth the money.

"Important" the work may have been, but clearly that did not make the slightest difference. One might argue that a monogram is not as good as a full signature.

So let us consider the other important painting, a landscape fully signed by Francois Boucher in 1768. A peasant fishing in a brook and chatting with a young girl explains the silly-sounding title, "Le Galant Pêcheur." The handling of trees in shades of bluish green gradually fading into a haze of turquoise blue and blending with clouds rising into the sky is a masterpiece in composition, brushwork and subtlety in color harmony to which a black-and-white reproduction cannot even remotely do justice.

It is a very important Boucher with a pedigree that does not hurt — at the turn of the century, the marvelous Boucher started in the collection of Baron Carl Mayer de Rothschild. It was knocked down at 330,000 francs to David Carrin of London who displayed it at the Burlington House Fair, three months later. He is rumored to have sold it at twice that figure. Even that is very little money for a supposedly good painting. Slightly more was paid in Los Angeles last June for a genre painting done by Jean Béraud in 1880, which only the wildest kitsch fans might call important.

Let us turn to objects. Silver in general does not go unnoticed and German Renaissance silver in particular is very much in the limelight. Nevertheless what was possibly the best piece

in Sotheby's Geneva sale of "an important collection of European silver" last November made 64,800 Swiss francs. This is a parcel-gilt tankard probably made in Salzburg in the second quarter of the 16th century, an early date for that art. It is considerably more "important" than another tankard of later date in the century sold for 48,600 Swiss francs. The former is bound to end up in a museum. One hopes the other one does not. The difference in price between the two pieces should be two-to-one. Even within an intensively researched field, "importance" does not, it seems, have a considerable impact on prices.

As one goes back in time the lack of proportion between the infinitely rare (and beautiful) and the rest, gets more striking still. Last June, at Drouot, a 12th-century champlevé enamel plaque from the Mosan area of unusual beauty was knocked down at 253,600 francs. This may seem a lot to the layman but it is not. Pieces of that kind just do not turn up in the market. The Von Hirsch collection sold by Sotheby's in

the Galle or a good but easily obtainable piece of Louis XV period silver. Good Byzantine plaques of that period appear once in a blue moon.

Focusing on the last few weeks of the fall, the imbalance can be verified in London and Paris right across the board. At a Drouot sale of November, pottery and other objects sold well, but a large plaster group, 230 centimeters high, done as a preparatory study for a monumental carving by Raoul Larche around 1900, fetched 7,800 francs. This is less than what was paid for a stoneware bottle by Emile Lenoble (9,190 francs) of which there are other, closely comparable specimens. Indeed, within a week, another of these Lenoble stoneware bottles turned up at Drouot and fetched 2,000 fewer francs.

In all these cases, reasons could be quoted — and refuted equally easily. True, the sculptural group by Larche is cumbersome. But, on the other hand, a large-size piece is precisely



"Le Galant Pêcheur," by Francois Boucher.

June, 1978, was an outstanding exception and one of the great post-World War II events. Measured by that yardstick, the plaque should have made twice that figure — an opinion presumably shared by the London-based German dealer who acquired it.

Underpricing, which in this case is only relative, becomes astonishing when considering the 11th-century ivory plaque from Byzantium included in the same auction that sold under 36,000 francs — the price one might pay for example for a vase of minor distinction by Em-

what a museum likes. The argument can go on over every instance quoted.

What it all means is that the rule of thumb according to which "importance" guarantees a good sale is, to put it mildly, subject to qualification. It applies to some extent to highly visible sectors — an important Van Gogh is unlikely to be sold "cheaply." But in general the touch of whimsy is strong in art buys. Behind the veil of rationality, there lies a refreshing proneness to sudden enthusiasm — and rejection — as in so many forms of addiction.

## Big John Grows a Little Taller

by Mary Blume

NEW YORK — In 1892, New York was well pleased with itself, rich and growing richer, and the building of a cathedral, the world's largest of its kind, began on Manhattan's highest point.

Episcopal cathedral of St. John the Divine is indeed the largest — although St. Peter's in Rome is bigger — but it is technically a basilica, not a cathedral. For decades St. John's was literally cut short as the world, the city, changed. For decades St. John's was an odd flat roof over its main west facade, the towers of St. Peter and St. Paul were missing, and the French Michelin guide calls it "one of the most disappointing churches in New York."

Others call it St. John the Unfinished. In 1979 the cathedral embarked on a building program that, like most long-

be part of the 150-foot towers. When 8,000 stones are completed, construction of the first tower will begin. About a thousand stones have so far been cut and lie in neat piles in the cathedral yard. The aim is to reach a working rhythm of 26 stones a week.

The Englishmen's task is made even more daunting by the fact that they had to train their small team of stonemasons. They have eight cutters now and started with five whose apprenticeship was partly funded by the Harlem Commonwealth Council.

"They didn't know anything about stone. One of them couldn't even read a three-foot rule," Hannaway said. The hope is to give young people training in a job that will last all their lives.

St. John the Divine, a wealthy church in a poor parish, has an outstanding record for community service, but some critics of Bishop Paul Moore Jr. and Dean James Morton say that the promise of a few jobs does not excuse the expenditure of \$21 million. Bishop

have stone cladding: "We call it glorified wallpaper, it doesn't require a mason," says Alan Bird. So New Yorkers have been coming up in droves to visit what a sign identifies as the only stonemasons' yard in the country.

The yard is a shed on the cathedral's grounds where visitors can be initiated into the mysteries of the slurry trough, templates, punches and lewisons as well as the ancient technique of boasting, in which each mason finishes the stone's surface in his own style, giving the effect of a personal fingerprint.

New Yorkers being what they are, a lot of them ask the masons, "Hey Mistah, whenya gonna finish?" "One gets one stone done. One stone is the finish of a cathedral," Christopher Hannaway cryptically replies.

St. John the Divine was begun by the architects Heins and La Farge in the Romanesque style, then taken over by Ralph Adams Cram, who decided it should be Gothic. Like most cathedrals it has been built in fits and starts but construction seemed halted forever when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and Bishop William Thomas Manning gave the remaining iron and steel from the construction project to the war effort. J.P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller were early benefactors and a young lawyer named Franklin D. Roosevelt led a building drive. The present program is financed by more modest contributors who give anything from \$100 for an ashlar, or plain stone, to \$300,000 for a turret. No one has paid for a turret so far, but there is plenty of time.

Christopher Hannaway, ruddy-cheeked and cloth-capped, brought most of the workers' tools over from England, including an 80-year-old mallet that his uncle used. He takes an afternoon tea break and while he wishes there were a neighborhood smithy to sharpen the tools, he is very happy to be in New York.

"It's a big challenge to start again as a new boy. In England I'd be shuffling around my garden. Trying to complete the towers, trying to give skills to these people — this appeals to the likes of us."

Hannaway, 64, started work in Liverpool when there were about 500 stonemasons; now there are a dozen. He has seen men die from silicosis — one colleague expired while perched on Liverpool cathedral and had to be lowered in a bucket ship — and one of the things that he likes about Indiana limestone is that it causes minimal risks to health.

It is a good stone to work, he says. He loves stone. "Stone is lively, beautiful," he says. "The whole thing vibrates to you. If you don't cut it the right way you can bruise it. If you can bruise it it must be living."

Alan Bird, his assistant, is only 29 but has been restoring Wells cathedral for 13 years. He comes from the village of Priddy in the Mendips hills: "All the fields there are divided by dry stone walls. I had it imprinted in my mind that I lived stone."

Alan Bird left Wells for St. John without a moment's hesitation. "It's the last chance, possibly the last cathedral to be completed," he said. "To be able to say I have put in the first stones is something."



Christopher Hannaway and his team of apprentices.

Though he has already plans these days, seems both unrealistic and inspired. "What I like is these days when free to talk and to share all talking about how we're not going after the old ways, but we're alive tomorrow and all the complicity of the profession," says Christopher Hannaway, who is the cathedral's "chief of stone."

"Politically, we're in a world from the way the rest of the world is thinking," he says. Hannaway has spent most of his work-life in Liverpool cathedral. He came over with him from England with master builder James Bamford and a young assistant, Alan Bird, who was working on the restoration of Wells cathedral.

Complicating the restoration is the fact that the cathedral is to oversee the cutting of huge stones, nearly 800-pound loads of Indiana limestone into ashlars, quoins, crockets gables with finials, tracery panels and balustrades that will

Moore's predecessor, Bishop Horace Donegan, stopped all building projects in 1969 when riots in Harlem and on the nearby Columbia campus made such expenditure unseemly, but he has backed the current project with enthusiasm. Dean Morton describes this building program as a sign of faith in the future of New York.

"People are coming to their senses again," he has said. "With the energy crisis and the necessity of conservation forced on us, the throwaway culture is coming to an end." To Bishop Moore, the decision to build again is "a concrete sign of hope for our city and our neighborhood... a dramatic affirmation that neighborhoods are not to be abandoned, but to be rebuilt, that we are here to stay."

While most New York buildings prior to Lever House (1930) are of stone or stone-trimmed brick, today's buildings tend only to

## Edward Hopper: The Art and the Artist

by Vicki Goldberg

NEW YORK — When Edward Hopper's widow died in 1968, she left the Whitney Museum more than 2,000 of her husband's paintings, prints and illustrations, the largest bequest of an American's work ever to a private institution. In 1979, the museum's large show of Hopper's illustrations, "him something of a disservice. The current work Hopper: The Art and the Artist" will redress the balance.

Though he earned his living as an illustrator, he was past 40, all Hopper really wished to do was paint. When he finally got his wish, he painted an emotional territory all his own, territory limited in range but indistinguishably his. Hopper treated it subtly, poetically with a deep respect for the mysteries implicit in the unremarkable moments of a life.

The show traces his career from his art school beginnings in 1900 through his early work in Europe, the transitional work, and the style, which made its appearance in the 1920s and shifted only by slight degrees in the ensuing years until his death in 1967. Most striking of the student works are the numer-

ous self-portraits, which portray Hopper as a handsome, intense, romantically burning young man. As he nears middle age, the self-portraits dwindle away and a public face is put on to conceal his inner life. Hopper's reticence was monumental. A television interview with him that the Whitney has resurrected turns out to be a hilarious rout for the poor interviewer.

In Paris in 1906 and 1907, Hopper encountered Impressionism, which turned his attention to the light that would later preoccupy him, but that he generally misunderstood as formlessness and sloppy brushwork. He was slow to develop, a point that this show proves tediously. The paintings of the second decade stir up some interest, particularly the anomalous "Soir Bleu." When at last he breaks through, it becomes worth the wait.

In the 1920s and early 1930s, Hopper's color was surprisingly delicious. After that, his colors interested him less. What comes across most insistently in this overview is how astonishingly abstract his backgrounds are, despite his reputation as a realist. There are passages that look like color field painting, and painters like Kenneth Noland and Gene Davis, even Minimalists, might have learned much from the simple interior architecture, the window



"Jo Painting," 1936.

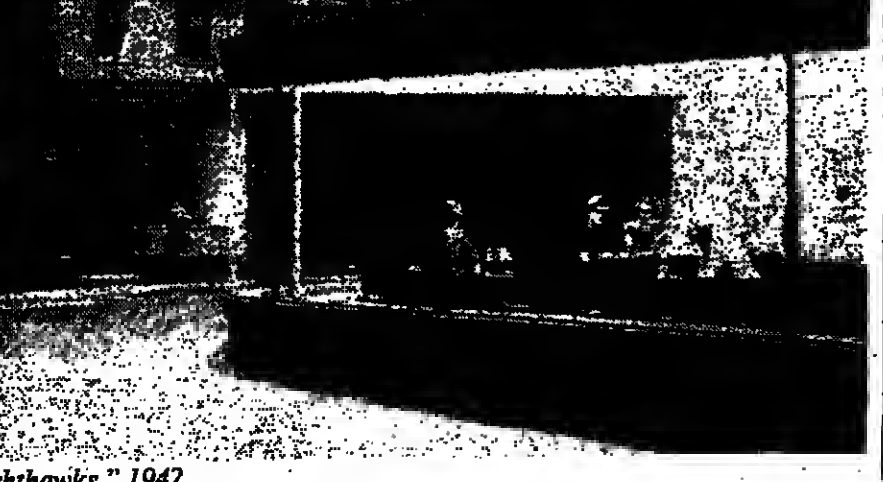
jambes, the stretches of wall on which rest simple geometrical shapes of light.

Hopper proposes an abstract structure based on architectural fact, then peoples it with figures who come close to reality but never too close. Their skins are oddly colored, their anatomies sometimes lumpy.

Hopper understood both solitude and loneliness. At first he studied people who were simply alone, but the lonely, the unconnected and unhappily resigned dominate his work as he grows older. Always there are unexpressed bridges between people, lapses across which no one looks or speaks.

On Hopper's stages, voiceless dramas are acted out without conclusion. Unacknowledged sexual tension occupies the "Office of the Night," unanswered longings the "Western Motel." The outside world whispers off-stage, unknowable but insistent, spilling light through the window or lifting a curtain on a draft of air. "Two Comedians," painted when Hopper was old and ill, is meant to represent the painter and his wife taking a bow, the artist-performer perpetually on stage before the unseen audience.

The show stays up till Jan. 25, 1981, then goes to the Hayward Gallery, London (Feb. 11-Mar. 29); the Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam (Apr. 22-June 17); the Staatliche Kunsthalle, Dusseldorf, July 10-Sept. 6; the Art Institute of Chicago, Oct. 3-Nov. 29, and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, Dec. 16-Feb. 10, 1982.



"Nighthawks," 1942.

## Delaney Blends Talent and Optimism

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Robert Delaney (1885-1941) was an incarnation of a certain French sense of modernity and progress. This was obvious in several ways: his penchant for including football-players, the Eiffel Tower and even publicity for an airplane manufacturer (ASTRA, the name now belongs to a kind of margarine) in his paintings; his interest in color for its own sake (with explicit reference to Chevreul's scientific theory), and his simple abstract patterns, usually circling, sometimes in low relief, and based on primary colors or strongly contrasted tones.

One can only speculate on what the traumas of World War II and the disenchantment with progress that followed would have brought to his work. As it stands it is a blend of talent and candid optimism. A small retrospective at the Galerie Louis Carre (10 avenue de Messine, Paris 8 until Jan. 16) includes items, some of which have never been shown before. Among the most interesting is a painting done when Delaney was 22, showing a silhouette of a horse-drawn cab against a ghly lit pavement. One of his more ambi-

tious works begun in 1910 and completed in 1933, "La Ville de Paris," is also to be seen, yet another elegant and dreary victim of the dogma of a grand French style in art, and so are a number of the more familiar helicoidal and circular compositions.

Yugoslav painter Boris Matisse (at the Yugoslav Cultural Center, 123 rue Saint Martin, Paris 3 until Jan. 17) is fascinated by the baroque forms produced by the deployment of energy, be it in the shape of waves, geological transformations or storms on the face of the sun. Actually, it is hard to identify any paintings with a specific element. The recent paintings shown here strike me as the most effective. Their evocation of natural forces is presented in a visual language which brings to mind the vistas of Italian religious art of the 18th century. Sometimes the dimensions themselves are grand and the flux and tensions are presented with a cosmic scope.

For amateurs of edible art, Boris Tissot (at the Bar de l'Aventure, 53 rue Berlioz, Paris 18 to Jan. 24) offers figurines (Marilyn, Superman, but also anonymous entities) and street scenes made of frosting. This harks back to an old tradition, since the Dresden porcelain figure was created to replace a more perishable

prototype made of sugar. One renaissance pope, desirous of conciliating piety with elegance, had the stations of the cross made in sugar for the pontifical table on Good Friday. Tissot's little people and scenes are full of wistful charm — perhaps because their life-expectancy is shorter than ours.

Children's sculptures in metal or stone are a sort of compromise between a tree and, say, the Seagram Building. The show at the Galerie Maeght (13 rue de Teveran, Paris 8 to Jan. 16) is devoted to works in stoneware, a compromise between adobe buildings and sand paintings. The material is consequently warm and it radiates pleasantly.

Still at Maeght's, but across the street (at number 14) is a show of pastels by Peter Stampfli, a Swiss artist who made his mark by painting some monumental automobile tires about 10 years ago. He is still using the patterns of tires today, but as a basis for some abstract compositions in a range of colors that have nothing to do with the supposed model. The model, in fact, has become a pretext or the basis of a discipline on which to build these "hard-edge" compositions and give them a limited suggestion of three-dimensionality.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

**(Continued on Page 10)**

**International Herald Tribune: For a global perspective on world news**

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## U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

## Chicago Futures

Chicago Futures									
Open High Low Close Chg									
January 9, 1981									
Open High Low Close Chg									
WHEAT									
Mar	4.55	4.57	4.56	4.57	0	4.55	4.56	4.57	0
May	4.52	4.54	4.53	4.54	0	4.52	4.53	4.54	0
Jul	4.50	4.52	4.51	4.52	0	4.50	4.51	4.52	0
Sep	4.48	4.50	4.49	4.50	0	4.48	4.49	4.50	0
Nov	4.46	4.48	4.47	4.48	0	4.46	4.47	4.48	0
Dec	4.44	4.46	4.45	4.46	0	4.44	4.45	4.46	0
Soybean Meal									
Mar	28.50	28.60	28.55	28.60	0	28.50	28.55	28.60	0
May	28.40	28.50	28.35	28.40	0	28.40	28.45	28.50	0
Jul	28.30	28.40	28.25	28.30	0	28.30	28.35	28.40	0
Sep	28.20	28.30	28.15	28.20	0	28.20	28.25	28.30	0
Nov	28.10	28.20	28.05	28.10	0	28.10	28.15	28.20	0
Dec	28.00	28.10	27.95	28.00	0	28.00	28.05	28.10	0
Soybean Oil									
Mar	22.50	22.60	22.45	22.50	0	22.50	22.55	22.60	0
May	22.40	22.50	22.35	22.40	0	22.40	22.45	22.50	0
Jul	22.30	22.40	22.25	22.30	0	22.30	22.35	22.40	0
Sep	22.20	22.30	22.15	22.20	0	22.20	22.25	22.30	0
Nov	22.10	22.20	22.05	22.10	0	22.10	22.15	22.20	0
Dec	22.00	22.10	21.95	22.00	0	22.00	22.05	22.10	0
Corn									
Mar	3.25	3.27	3.26	3.27	0	3.25	3.26	3.27	0
May	3.22	3.24	3.23	3.24	0	3.22	3.23	3.24	0
Jul	3.20	3.22	3.21	3.22	0	3.20	3.21	3.22	0
Sep	3.18	3.20	3.19	3.20	0	3.18	3.19	3.20	0
Nov	3.16	3.18	3.17	3.18	0	3.16	3.17	3.18	0
Dec	3.14	3.16	3.15	3.16	0	3.14	3.15	3.16	0
Live Beef Cattle									
Mar	42.00	42.10	42.05	42.10	0	42.00	42.05	42.10	0
May	41.80	41.90	41.75	41.80	0	41.80	41.85	41.90	0
Jul	41.60	41.70	41.55	41.60	0	41.60	41.65	41.70	0
Sep	41.40	41.50	41.35	41.40	0	41.40	41.45	41.50	0
Nov	41.20	41.30	41.15	41.20	0	41.20	41.25	41.30	0
Dec	41.00	41.10	40.95	41.00	0	41.00	41.05	41.10	0
Feeder Cattle									
Mar	31.00	31.10	31.05	31.10	0	31.00	31.05	31.10	0
May	30.80	30.90	30.75	30.80	0	30.80	30.85	30.90	0
Jul	30.60	30.70	30.55	30.60	0	30.60	30.65	30.70	0
Sep	30.40	30.50	30.35	30.40	0	30.40	30.45	30.50	0
Nov	30.20	30.30	30.15	30.20	0	30.20	30.25	30.30	0
Dec	30.00	30.10	29.95	30.00	0	30.00	30.05	30.10	0
Pork Bellies									
Mar	25.00	25.10	25.05	25.10	0	25.00	25.05	25.10	0
May	24.80	24.90	24.75	24.80	0	24.80	24.85	24.90	0
Jul	24.60	24.70	24.55	24.60	0	24.60	24.65	24.70	0
Sep	24.40	24.50	24.35	24.40	0	24.40	24.45	24.50	0
Nov	24.20	24.30	24.15	24.20	0	24.20	24.25	24.30	0
Dec	24.00	24.10	23.95	24.00	0	24.00	24.05	24.10	0
Live Hogs									
Mar	22.00	22.10	22.05	22.10	0	22.00	22.05	22.10	0
May	21.80	21.90	21.75	21.80	0	21.80	21.85	21.90	0
Jul	21.60	21.70	21.55	21.60	0	21.60	21.65	21.70	0
Sep	21.40	21.50	21.35	21.40	0	21.40	21.45	21.50	0
Nov	21.20	21.30	21.15	21.20	0	21.20	21.25	21.30	0
Dec	21.00	21.10	20.95	21.00	0	21.00	21.05	21.10	0
Fresh Broiler Chickens									
Mar	18.00	18.10	18.05	18.10	0	18.00	18.05	18.10	0
May	17.80	17.90	17.75	17.80	0	17.80	17.85	17.90	0
Jul	17.60	17.70	17.55	17.60	0	17.60	17.65	17.70	0
Sep	17.40	17.50	17.35	17.40	0	17.40	17.45	17.50	0
Nov	17.20	17.30	17.15	17.20	0	17.20	17.25	17.30	0
Dec	17.00	17.10	16.95	17.00	0	17.00	17.05	17.10	0
Shell Eggs									
Mar	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.21	0	1.20	1.20	1.21	0
May	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.19	0	1.18	1.18	1.19	0
Jul	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.17	0	1.16	1.16	1.17	0
Sep	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.15	0	1.14	1.14	1.15	0
Nov	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.13	0	1.12	1.12	1.13	0
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.11	0	1.10	1.10	1.11	0
Soybean Meal									
Mar	28.50	28.60	28.55	28.60	0	28.50	28.55	28.60	0
May	28.40	28.50	28.35	28.40	0	28.40	28.45	28.50	0
Jul	28.30	28.40	28.25	28.30	0	28.30	28.35	28.40	0
Sep	28.20	28.30	28.15	28.20	0	28.20	28.25	28.30	0
Nov	28.10	28.20	28.05	28.10	0	28.10	28.15	28.20	0
Dec	28.00	28.10	27.95	28.00	0	28.00	28.05	28.10	0
Soybean Oil									
Mar	22.50	22.60	22.45	22.50	0	22.50	22.55	22.60	0
May	22.40	22.50	22.35	22.40	0	22.40	22.45	22.50	0
Jul	22.30	22.40	22.25	22.30	0	22.30	22.35	22.40	0
Sep	22.20	22.30	22.15	22.20	0	22.20	22.25	22.30	0
Nov	22.10	22.20	22.05	22.10	0	22.10	22.15	22.20	0
Dec	22.00	22.10	21.95	22.00	0	22.00	22.05	22.10	0
Corn									
Mar	3.25	3.27	3.26	3.27	0	3.25	3.26	3.27	0
May	3.22	3.24	3.23	3.24	0	3.22	3.23	3.24	0
Jul	3.20	3.22	3.21	3.22	0	3.20	3.21	3.22	0
Sep	3.18	3.20	3.19	3.20	0	3.18	3.19	3.20	0
Nov	3.16	3.18	3.17	3.18	0	3.16	3.17	3.18	0
Dec	3.14	3.16	3.15	3.16	0	3.14	3.15	3.16	0
Live Beef Cattle									
Mar	42.00	42.10	42.05	42.10	0	42.00	42.05	42.10	0
May	41.80	41.90	41.75	41.80	0	41.80	41.85	41.90	0
Jul	41.60	41.70	41.55	41.60	0	41.60	41.65	41.70	0
Sep	41.40	41.50	41.35	41.40	0	41.40	41.45	41.50	0
Nov	41.20	41.30	41.15	41.20	0	41.20	41.25	41.30	0
Dec	41.00	41.10	40.95	41.00	0	41.00	41.05	41.10	0
Feeder Cattle									
Mar	31.00	31.10	31.05	31.10	0	31.00	31.05	31.10	0
May	30.80	30.90	30.75	30.80	0	30.80	30.85	30.90	0
Jul	30.60	30.70	30.55	30.60	0	30.60	30.65	30.70	0
Sep	30.40	30.50	30.35	30.40	0	30.40	30.45	30.50	0
Nov	30.20	30.30	30.15	30.20	0	30.20	30.25	30.30	0
Dec	30.00	30.10	29.95	30.00	0	30.00	30.05	30.10	0
Pork Bellies									
Mar	25.00	25.10	25.05	25.10	0	25.00	25.05	25.10	0
May	24.80	24.90	24.75	24.80	0	24.80	24.85	24.90	0
Jul	24.60	24.70	24.55	24.60	0	24.60	24.65	24.70	0
Sep	24.40	24.50	24.35	24.40	0	24.40	24.45	24.50	0
Nov	24.20	24.30	24.15	24.20	0	24.20	24.25	24.30	0
Dec	24.00	24.10	23.95	24.00	0	24.00	24.05	24.10	0
Live Hogs									
Mar	22.00	22.10	22.05	22.10	0	22.00	22.05	22.10	0
May	21.80	21.90	21.75	21.80	0	21.80	21.85	21.90	0
Jul	21.60	21.70	21.55	21.60	0	21.60	21.65	21.70	0
Sep	21.40	21.50	21.35	21.40	0	21.40	21.45	21.50	0
Nov	21.20	21.30	21.15	21.20	0	21.20	21.25	21.30	0
Dec	21.00	21.10	20.95	21.00	0	21.00	21.05	21.10	0
Fresh Broiler Chickens									
Mar	18.00	18.10	18.05	18.10	0	18.00	18.05	18.10	0
May	17.80	17.90	17.75	17.80	0	17.80	17.85	17.90	0
Jul	17.60	17.70	17.55	17.60	0	17.60	17.65	17.70	0
Sep	17.40	17.50	17.35	17.40	0	17.40	17.45	17.50	0
Nov	17.20	17.30	17.15	17.20	0	17.20	17.25	17.30	0
Dec	17.00	17.10	16.95	17.00	0	17.00	17.05	17.10	0
Shell Eggs									
Mar	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.21	0	1.20	1.20	1.21	0
May	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.19	0	1.18	1.18	1.19	0
Jul	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.17	0	1.16	1.16	1.17	0
Sep	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.15	0	1.14	1.14	1.15	0
Nov	1.12	1.13	1.12	1.13	0	1.12	1.12	1.13	0
Dec	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.11	0	1.10	1.10	1.11	0

New York Futures									
January 9, 1981									
Open High Low Close Chg									
SUGAR									
Mar	21.50	21.60	21.55	21.60	0	21.50	21.55	21.60	0
May	21.40	21.50	21.35	21.40	0	21.40	21.45	21.50	0
Jul	21.30	21.40	21.25	21.30	0	21.30	21.35	21.40	0
Sep	21.20	21.30	21.15	21.20	0	21.20	21.25	21.30	0
Nov	21.10	21.20	21.05	21.10	0	21.10	21.15	21.20	0
Dec	21.00	21.10	20.95	21.00	0	21.00	21.05	21.10	0
COFFEE									
Mar	128.10	128.20	128.15	128.20	0	128.10	128.15	128.20	0
May	128.00	128.10	127.95	128.00	0	128.00	128.05	128.10	0
Jul	127.90	128.00	127.85	127.90	0	127.90	127.95	128.00	0
Sep	127.80	127.90	127.75	127.80	0	127.80	127.85	127.90	0
Nov	127.70	127.80	127.65	127.70	0	127.70	127.75	127.80	0
Dec	127.60	127.70	127.55	127.60	0	127.60	127.65	127.70	0
COCOA									
Mar	1,090.00	1,091.00	1,090.50	1,091.00	0	1,090.00	1,090.50	1,091.00	0
May	1,088.00	1,089.00	1,087.50	1,088.00	0	1,088.00	1,088.50	1,089.00	0
Jul	1,086.00	1,087.00	1,085.50	1,086.00	0	1,086.00	1,086.50	1,087.00	0
Sep	1,084.00	1,085.00	1,083.50	1,084.00	0	1,084			

Standard & Poo's		NYSE Index		
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Composite	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Utilities	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Industries	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Finance	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Transport	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2

NYSE Index		Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.		
	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Utilities	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Industries	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Finance	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2
Transport	3,362	3,319	3,334	+0.2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.		
Buy	Sales	
January 8	191,394	402,291
January 7	205,253	417,174
January 6	226,613	474,734
January 5	226,613	474,734
January 4	226,613	474,734

\* These totals are included in the weekly totals.

American Most Actives		
	Sales	Chgs.
Heublein	254,000	50
Chemp-Ho	243,000	104
Vermeer Oil	191,000	10
Vermeer	120,000	10
Chemp-Ho	120,000	10
Vermeer	120,000	10

**Miners, Processors, & Shippers  
of E.P.A. Compliance and  
Other Low Sulphur Steam and  
Stoker Coals**

**Presently Shipping 1 Million Tons  
With A Capacity to Ship 2½ Million Tons**



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*Enquiries Invited*

<b>Main Office</b>	<b>Southern Distribution Sales Office</b>
River Processing, Inc.	Diversified Fuels, Inc.
P.O. Box 1055	Suite 504
Hazard, Kentucky 41701	1900 Winston Road
Phone: 606-439-2382	Knoxville, Tennessee 37919
Telex: 218-417	Phone: 615-690-8967
E. M. Bowling, Sales & Marketing	Randy Edgemon, President



**ACROSS**

1 Layers of paint  
6 Rain checks  
10 Set upon  
17 Redskin chief  
18 Turkish jam  
20 Apprentice  
21 Missing links  
22 Names, to  
23 Nero  
24 Less patient  
25 Payola, D.C.  
26 Desert shrub  
27 Early gridiron  
28 Dixie dish  
30 "Londonderry"  
31 O'Neill's —  
32 Smith  
34 Diet spoilers  
42 Radar image  
44 Wee bit bigger  
45 Ghostly  
46 Presence  
47 Exceedingly  
48 Introduces at  
51 Stealthy  
52 A Finger Lake  
54 What  
55 Dr. J., e.g.  
56 Dir. letters  
57 Catch  
58 Tenor Kollo  
59 Pilsen product  
61 Capital of  
Southern  
Yemen  
62 Stills  
64 Subject of  
Swindell's  
"Screwball"

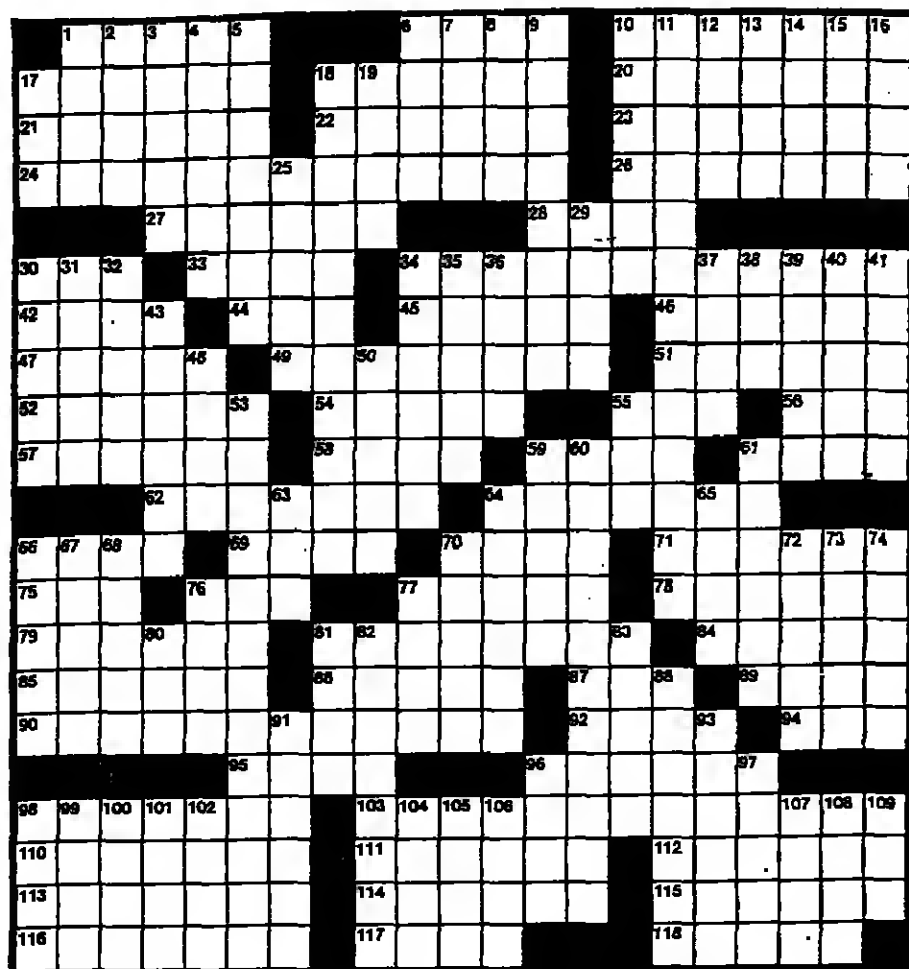
**DOWN**

66 Tight squeeze  
68 Lago's forte  
70 Blatant  
71 Emulated  
72 Galway  
75 "— on parole  
français"  
76 Whammy  
77 French toast  
78 Tragedy by  
Cornellie  
79 Jerry-builds  
81 Eyes fixedly  
84 Incubus, e.g.  
85 Broadway  
play: 1977  
86 Mirador  
87 Fidel's disciple  
89 Pastrami spot,  
for short  
90 Area in eight  
states  
92 Blood: Prefix  
94 I.E.C. or  
E.M.K.  
95 Cass's river  
96 City on the  
Somme  
98 Henry of —  
100 Song  
popularized by  
Fats Domino  
110 Thin silk  
fabric  
111 Boat for three  
rowers  
112 Evening bash  
113 "Dearie"  
114 Beneficiary  
via  
primogeniture  
115 Names  
116 Zetetics  
117 River in a  
Burns poem  
118 Cooper role

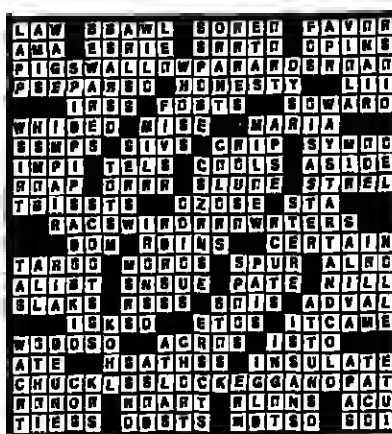
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Tutti-Frutti By Stanley Glass



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



**DOWN**

1 Millay's "Aria"  
2 City on the  
3 Word on a  
4 Cut outside  
5 Campus group  
6 Coal-mine gas  
7 Intergum  
8 Gourmand's  
interest  
9 Anathema to  
Sam Adams  
10 Statue by  
Phidias  
11 "Battle Hymn"  
12 Curse  
13 Ceremony  
14 Arcady  
15 Clairvoyant

**DOWN**

16 Infection  
suppressants  
17 Hack writer's  
output  
18 Phrase in a  
carol  
19 Weak-eyed  
nunner  
20 Lullaby  
21 Actor  
22 Lower  
31 Lake near  
Novgorod  
32 Laughing  
34 Landlocked  
harbors  
35 Coeur d'—  
Idaho  
36 Lowest  
pinchable card  
37 Respected  
38 Diamond

**DOWN**

39 Like Harvard  
Yard  
40 Kept up  
41 Dutch genre  
painter: 17th  
century  
42 Huey  
43 Long  
44 Sports org.  
45 Certain  
crochery  
53 Perfect  
arrangement  
54 Winter mo.  
55 Kipling  
subject  
56 Johnson's  
ardeal: 1988  
61 Paid honor to  
63 Flicks

**DOWN**

64 "— Street,"  
1966 song  
65 Constantine's  
vision  
66 Sept. 1 baby,  
e.g.  
67 Less friendly  
68 Summation  
symbol  
69 Galley mark  
70 Subdued  
71 French school  
72 Z-wrist fabric  
73 Flag in the  
Louvre  
77 World Series  
pitcher: 1948  
78 Original  
81 Shorty  
82 Adjective for a  
Lippizaner  
83 His and her

**DOWN**

84 Rising from  
water  
85 Beliefs  
86 "Tennis"  
87 French mob's  
"Down with!"  
88 Ethelge  
89 Apprehends  
90 Away from the  
wind  
100 From's "In a  
101 Berserk  
102 Peregrinate  
104 "Piesque"  
composer  
106 Kuhn  
107 First place  
108 Enraged  
109 Meadows  
110 Shepherded

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
ALBANY	15	9	Fair	LOS ANGELES	20	11	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	7	4	37 Rain	MADRID	14	7	37 Fair
ANAKAPA	7	4	37 Overcast	MANILA	28	23	Foggy
ATLANTA	4	3	37 Overcast	MEXICO CITY	20	11	Foggy
AUCKLAND	29	24	15 Cloudy	MILAN	22	13	24 Cloudy
BALTIMORE	23	17	21 Foggy	MILWAUKEE	4	3	37 Fair
BEIRUT	18	14	8 Fair	MONTREAL	4	3	37 Cloudy
BELGRADE	15	10	9 Fair	MOSCOW	1	1	19 Cloudy
BERLIN	10	7	19 Fair	MUNICH	18	11	1 Overcast
BIRMINGHAM	10	7	19 Fair	NASSAU	27	15	29 Cloudy
BUFFALO	10	7	21 Snow	NEW DELHI	19	12	24 Fair
BURBANK	10	7	14 Fair	NEW YORK	3	3	37 Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	20	14	4 Cloudy	OSLO	1	1	37 Cloudy
CAIRO	15	9	8 Fair	PARIS	5	1	37 Rain
CASABLANCA	16	11	3 Cloudy	PEKING	4	3	37 Cloudy
CHICAGO	23	17	21 Foggy	PRAGUE	5	1	37 Foggy
COPENHAGEN	2	3	28 Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	26	14	27 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	11	15 Overcast	ROME	5	1	37 Fair
DUBLIN	11	8	11 Cloudy	SAN PAULO	27	15	29 Cloudy
DURHAM	10	7	4 Fair	SEOUL	1	1	37 Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	4	27 Fair	SINGAPORE	26	14	27 Foggy
FLORENCE	3	3	27 Fair	STOCKHOLM	4	3	28 Rain
FRANKFURT	10	7	12 Snow	SYDNEY	27	15	29 Cloudy
GENEVA	10	7	12 Fair	TAIPEI	26	14	27 Cloudy
Helsinki	2	3	11 Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
HONG KONG	23	17	6 Fair	TEL AVIV	18	11	19 Cloudy
HONOLULU	16	11	45 Cloudy	TOKYO	27	15	29 Foggy
ISTANBUL	10	7	32 Rain	TUNIS	2	3	27 Stormy
JAKARTA	10	7	39 Cloudy	VENICE	2	3	19 Cloudy
JERUSALEM	13	8	50 Cloudy	VIENNA	5	1	37 Overcast
JOHANNESBURG	26	19	14 Showers	WARSAW	5	1	37 Foggy
LAS PALMAS	24	17	79 Fair	ZURICH	10	7	19 Cloudy
LIEN	16	11	66 Fair				
LONDON	9	4	43 Fair				
	9	4	1 Rain				

Shower/Snow Shows the Maximum 64 hours

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## BOOKS

## BUDDHISM

A Way of Life and Thought

By Nancy Wilson Ross. Knopf. Illustrated. 208 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

A GREAT religion needs a good story. Buddhism has one, the story of the well-born Siddhartha, who is disquieted by the Four Signs — an old man, a sick man, a corpse and a wandering mendicant — and so makes his Great Departure, on his favorite horse, Kanthaka, leaving behind wife and son, in search of the wisdom that will tame "the mad monkey of the mind." In the course of his search he will encounter a golden bowl and a Serpent King. He will sit in the lotus posture under a banyan tree. Stones that are thrown at him will turn into flowers. And, at the full moon of May in 528 B.C., he will achieve Supreme Enlightenment and become "The Walking Buddha."

What made the Buddha special was the fact that he walked. He had achieved his enlightenment without divine intervention. He had understood that the self and the universe are one, in constant flux. He had intuited impermanence as an essential condition of life and grasped the "chain of causation." He had rolled with the Wheel of Dharma and abolished his own ego. He had renounced both self-indulgence and self-mortification. He was, in the later Christian sense, "saved," and he could have retired, wearing one of those famous Buddha smiles.

Instead, until his Great Renunciation, he walked and taught, turning his back on "the open door." His sacrifice, in the opinion of Arnold Toynbee, marked a high point in human development. Allen Ginsberg, in his poem "Sakyamuni Coming Out From the Mountain," takes a similar view: "Earth before him his only path." Thus to the world were vouchsafed the Noble Eightfold Path (right view, right thought, right speech, right action, right mode of living, right endeavor, right mindfulness, right concentration) and the Three Baskets (psychology, philosophy and metaphysics).

He was a pragmatist, which perhaps explains the enthusiasm for Buddhism to be found in books by William James and Bertrand Russell, who were otherwise so sober-minded. He loved nature, which does not explain the enthusiasm for Buddhism to be found in Schoenherer. He disdained dogma, hierarchy, costume, argument, history and dialectic, which is probably why he appeals so much, as therapy, to the youth of the West who don't know what to do these days with their existential angst.

Nancy Wilson Ross, a novelist and historian, tells the story of the Buddha with efficiency and respect. One wishes she had told even more of it in her primer. Didn't his mother dream, one night before he was born, of an elephant as white as silver entering her womb? Why aren't we reminded that his mother died a week after his birth? What about the female musicians at the palace in Nepal, and the portents of Sudhodana? Where are the 10 armies — lust, sloth, hypocrisy, etc. — of the evil tempter Mara?

Ross, however, has chosen to emphasize contemporary Bud-

dhism, "not revealed faith but a religion of accumulated wisdom," especially as it beguiles the disheartened West. She takes the obligatory potshots at the West's own Three Baskets, which are science, technology and medicine, and goes on to explain Theravada, on which E.F. Schumacher and the hot tubs of Esalen can be blamed; and the "Tibetan Book of the Dead," from which Tantrism, gurus, mantras, mandalas, Jungian archetypes and parapsychology derive; and Zen, which is perhaps too well-known for, and predisposed to, paradox and contradiction and slapstick.

No one, except perhaps Arnold Toynbee, is presumptuous enough to review a religion. If Buddhism in some way seems to fascinate, with a shrug, many of the hard questions — for instance, does God exist? and, whether or not he/she does, have the rest of us any social and political responsibilities beyond personal enlightenment? — the shrug is undoubtedly civilized. It permits sex and a grin. We must merely be careful that the grin isn't smug, that the indulgence of paradox isn't an excuse for not thinking.

But the art abides. The Trappist monk Thomas Merton informed us early before his death in 1968: "I am able to approach the Buddha barefoot and undisturbed, my feet in wet grass, wet sand. Then the silence of the extraordinary faces. The great smiles. Huge and yet subtle. Filled with every possibility, questioning nothing, knowing everything, rejecting nothing, the peace not of emotional resignation, but of Medhyamika, of Sunyata, that has seen through every question without trying to disprove anyone or anything — without refutation without establishing some other argument."

Is this art, handsomely represented in this book, superior to the art of Greece, or to that to be dumbfounded by on Crete, in Egypt, at Saint Peter's? What a Western question! It is a sly art. Anybody who has ever been in a Buddhist monastery in the mountains of Korea around Christmas knows that the stones turn into flowers. On my living room wall, on rice paper, are Sanskrit characters I can't decipher. Ross tries to help. There is a smile at the bottom of the golden bowl.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Painting by Brueghel Sold for \$250,000

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
NEW YORK — A Pieter Brueghel painting called "Summer," which sold for \$450 in 1925, was auctioned Thursday at Sotheby's for \$250,000. The painting was part of a more than \$4-million auction of old masters.

A William Hogarth painting, "Portrait of the Jeffreys Family," was sold to a London dealer for \$400,000. A canvas by Sandro Botticelli, "The Virgin and Child with the Infant St. John," was auctioned for \$280,000.

## RADIO NEWSCASTS

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South Africa: 1413KHz and 2120KHz Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.075, 11.880, 9.380, 7.120 and 4.850 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 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1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190,



## Conference Championships Sunday

## L's Final 4 Teams Look to Key Men

By N. Wallace  
Los Angeles Times Service

The matchups of the National Football League conference championships, even though the teams seem so even and so close to each other, are a little something to clear the air.

Cowboys will have a home game in Philadelphia. The Oakland Raiders will have a home game in San Diego.

ed and Beat Up' Coach Leeman Ben- the Cowboys. The not four is stronger the Eagles are bris-

essary Mixture balance, the teams running and passing to the ball. And the Fouts said, are good at it's - interceptions and to go their way.

ian Conference (13-5) at San Diego

split two close games, winning at home in 0-24, Sept. 14, the Raiders in Oakland a month by scoring twice with-

most matchup centers Winslow, the Charger who caught 89 passes in season games but only

ay's divisional playoff season advanced, and addition in late Septem- Muncie at halfback, expanded their use of Wins-

McCrory, initially a red tight end as a blocker, utilizing only one run-

Muncie, a formation ed Winslow to roam al- almost anywhere or in motion.

Major Loss had a terrible time in McCrory, but he was

the Bills, and the have on other tight end, who has three cracked

is a questionable per- San Diego intends to a conventional offensive Winslow playing an or-

end, and two running Thomas and Muncie. Coach Don Coryell

without McCrory, the 80 percent of the off-

Wayne Babych, having dumped Flyers' Rick MacLe-

s after the puck in the first period Thursday night in

alpha. Babych had two goals and an assist in the 5-5 tie.

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES (13-4) at Philadelphia (13-4): In the first game between the two, Oct. 19 at Philadelphia, the Eagle defense was outstanding in a 17-10 victory. An interception by the tackle Charlie Johnson set up the winning touchdown in the fourth quarter on a pass from Ron Jaworski to Charlie Smith.

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But Coryell can easily change his intentions and use Winslow in other ways. That is for the Raiders to worry about, but Charlie Summer, the defensive coach, refuses to fret. "Simplicity is my concept," says Summer.

I believe in putting a player in a position and letting him play it, not moving him around. Why should we change? That will only mess us up. We'll have different strategies for different situations, but we'll do what we've done all year long."

The Oakland defensive players were the most responsible for carrying a team chosen by many to finish last in the Raiders' division to within one game of the Super Bowl.

The San Diego defense, often underestimated, is also solid; three of the linemen, Fred Dean, Louie

and Beat Up' Coach Leeman Ben- the Cowboys. The not four is stronger the Eagles are bris-

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Kelcher and Gary Johnson, were chosen as starters for the AFC Pro Bowl squad.

The defensive scheme is also simple, with the primary aim of rushing the passer. Raider quarterback Jim Plunkett may or may not have enough mobility to escape that rush, and the game can turn on that, too. The Raiders realize the lowly Washington Redskins scored 40 points on San Diego with a short passing game as the Charger defense never adjusted. Betting choice: San Diego by 3 points.

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Dallas won the second game, the last of the regular season, 35-27. After leading by 35-10, the NFL debanking formula was involved that day and both sides played well as the Eagles clinched the division title.

Tackles vs. Guards The matchup giving the Cowboys the edge is between the Dallas defensive tackles, Randy White and Larry Cole or John Dutton, and Philadelphia guards Pety Perot and Woody Peoples. Personnel evaluations favor the Cowboys. The Eagle attack is dependent upon the running back Wilbert Montgomery, but Perot, in his first season as a starter, has not disgraced himself against White. Peoples, 37, has held his own against Cole.

The Dallas front four is the strongest part of its defense, which Coach Tom Landry admits has had shortcomings. Aaron Mitchell,

Steve Wilson and Dennis Thurman were newcomers to starting positions in the secondary and they gave up some big plays. Wilson soon backs up Benny Barnes.

The Eagles go in with only three wide receivers, Harold Carmichael and Rodney Parker as starters. Louie Giammona, shifted from halfback this week, as the lone reserve. Parker, who had played little, replaced Smith, who fractured his jaw in the last Dallas game.

Airborne "We're a little up in the air at the position," says Jaworski. "But I have confidence Rodney will get the job done."

The matchups that should be most visible involve Dallas wide receivers Tony Hill and Drew Pearson against Eagle cornerbacks Royall Young and Herman Edwards. All four are exceptional. Betting choice: Dallas by 2.

Now it appears that Fred Lynn and Carlton Fisk, Boston's center fielder and catcher, may soon be free to peddle their talent to the highest bidders. If that happens, the most avid competition and wildest bidding of the winter may be still ahead of us.

Numbers in the record books make Lynn a better all-around ballplayer than Winfield. Both will be 29 in the coming season, and they are about equal at hitting home runs and driving in runs. Lynn is an outstanding center fielder. Winfield is excellent in right. They have good arms and good speed and their best years may be ahead of them.

Lynn bats 20 or 25 points higher than Winfield. Fisk has a history of injury — knee, broken leg, elbow trouble — but few catches are his equal when he is healthy. He appears to be fit, played in 131 games in 1980 and caught 115.

Both Lynn and Fisk have completed five-year contracts and can become free agents after playing out an option year. But the Red Sox missed the deadline for tendering their 1981 contracts. Under the rules, that could make them free agents now, depending on the results of arbitration.

Since last season closed, the Red Sox have traded away Rick Burleson and Butch Hobson, their shortstop and third baseman.

If they should also lose Lynn and Fisk, explanations would be demanded by their ever-loving public, a passionately faithful following not noted for patience.

Under the rules, contracts sent to players for the coming year must be postmarked not later than Dec. 20. Lynn and Carlton received contracts postmarked Dec. 22, with covering letters dated Dec. 19. Other Red Sox received contracts dated before the deadline.

Haywood Sullivan, the general manager, said he would like to keep every-

one on the outer courts informed on what is happening," said Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, chairman of the All-England Club. "But we hope the change will relieve the congestion a bit."

Some fans have complained in the past that after paying the equivalent of \$4,800 to get into the grounds they can scarcely move, let alone see any tennis.

WIMBLEDON, England — The Wimbledon tennis championships should be less of a squeeze this year.

That is to say, if you leave your seat on the Center Court to refresh yourself with strawberries and cream, you will have to fight your way through a slightly less dense mass of humanity — if the plans of the All-England Club work out.

The club is doing away with the famous point-by-point illuminated scoreboard outside the Center Court. Thousands of fans who don't have seats inside gather in front of the board and scream with excitement as John McEnroe and Chris Evert Lloyd save match points.

A new board will show the up-to-date score in sets and games, but out up-to-the-moment points.

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# Red Smith

## Baseball's Flesh Market

### May Take a Bullish Turn

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When George Steinbrenner mortgaged tomorrow to sign Dave Winfield to play ball for the Yankees at \$1.5 million a year plus a million here and a million there, and Don Sutton agreed to pitch for the Houston Astros at \$950,000 a season, it took most of the shine off this winter's free-agent business.

The flesh market didn't shut down; there were still people like Ron LeFlore to wangle a three-year contract with the White Sox worth \$2.4 million, and Claude Washington was eligible to accept a possible \$4.8 million from Atlanta for the next five years, but Winfield and Sutton had been the choice items on the shelves.



